INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI In INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. XX NO. 162 BOMBAY THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

PANICKY ATMOSPHERE PERSISTS IN BOMBAY

Stray Assaults Continue In The City

HOOLIGANS STILL ACTIVE

Crop Of Riot Cases In Police Courts

The heavy downpour of rain in Bombay on Wednesday was responsible to some extent in checking the activities of the hooligans but stray cases of assaults continued.

The hooligans set upon unwary pedestrians and up to midnight about a dozen cases of assaults and stabbing were admitted in the hospitals.

STRAY ASSAULTS

A Hindu victoria driver was assaulted by Muslim 'mavalies' near the Grant Road Corner at about 8 p.m. but the latter whipped the horse and escaped from the locality.

Earlier in the evening a Hindu named Ganpat Yesoo was stabbed on Mahomed Ali Road but the injuries he sustained were not of a serious nature. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital.

At Parel a Muslim was stabbed by some Hindu hooligans on the DeLisle Road Bridge. He was picked up by the police and removed to the K.E.M. Hospital. This was the solitary case of hooliganism reported from the mill area.

DAY'S CASUALTIES.

The following is a list of casualties on Wednesday:—

Congress Free Hospital	3
G. T. Hospital	3
Crescent Free Hospital	3
K. E. M. Hospital	1
J. J. Hospital	2
Total ..	12

(Earlier News on page 5 and 12)

POLICE OPEN FIRE IN CONTAI

TWO PERSONS KILLED & SEVERAL INJURED

CALCUTTA, July 6.

It is reported that two men named Hemanta Kumar Nayak and Ramchand Samanta have been killed and a number of others have been wounded as the result of police firing in the village of Mausuni in the Contai sub-division of the Midnapore District on July 4 when a large number of Congressmen assembled there in defiance of a police order to celebrate "All-India Prisoners Day."—A.P.

DARING DAYLIGHT ROBBERY

NAGPUR, July 6.

Two young men armed with knives are alleged to have entered the office of the Government Clerks' Benefit Co-operative Society in Congressnagar at noon yesterday and one snatched a money bag (Rs. 225) from the hands of a peon and the other struck him with a knife on the back and shoulder. Throwing chilly powder in the eyes of the peon the assailants decamped.

The peon has been admitted into hospital but his injuries are not serious. No arrests have yet been made and police are making vigorous inquiries.—A.P.

DR. ANSARI RELEASED

DELHI, July 6.

Dr. Ansari was released today after serving his full term. He looked rather weak and emaciated, and he is still suffering from sciatica. Otherwise he is quite cheerful.

He is expecting to proceed to Europe early in August.—A. P.

MALTREATMENT OF PRISONERS IN HYDERABAD JAIL?

Women Demand Independent Inquiry Into Allegations

(From A Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Sind) July 6.

Resolutions were unanimously passed here last evening in a public meeting of women urging the Government to appoint an independent committee to enquire into alleged mal-treatment of men and women prisoners in Hyderabad Central Jail including the hunger strikes and demanding the present Superintendent of Jail be transferred. A committee of influential ladies was appointed to take necessary action in this behalf with help of local Prisoners Aid Society.

HINDU UNIVERSITY REGISTRAR DEAD

BENARES, (By Mail)

The death of Mr. Indra Deva Tewari, the Registrar of the Benares University occurred here after about a fortnight's illness. Mr. Tewari, who was only 39 years old, was a victim of rheumatic fever.—A.P.

Big Step At Lausanne

ANGLO-ITALIAN AGREEMENT

LONDON, July 6.

Lausanne.—A big Anglo-Italian step has been taken according to a communique issued by the Italian Delegation.

It says that as a result of the conversations between Signor Grandi and Mr. MacDonald a basis of understanding was reached regarding the inter-European war debts of a nature to remove Italian misgivings and avoid eventual difficulties. The details of the Anglo-Italian understanding were elaborated at a meeting of experts this morning. —Reuter.

(Earlier News on page 12)

IRISH DUTIES BILL

LONDON, July 6.

The operative clause in the Irish Free State Special Duties Bill which comes up for second reading in the House of Commons this afternoon authorises the Treasury to issue order for levying charges on imports emanating from Free State in order to make good losses in which United Kingdom and public revenue may be involved owing to Free State Government's failure to impliment its obligations. Duties are not imposed on goods in transit via Irish Free State.—Reuter.

MISS EARHART'S RECORD BEATEN

LONDON, July 6.

Mattern and Griffin have established a record beating Miss Earheart whose time was 13-1|2 hours.—Reuter.

EARLIER.

LONDON, July 6.

Mattern and Griffin passed over Rosapenna, Donegal, Ireland, shortly after 10-30 a.m. They crossed the Atlantic in 11-1|2 hours.—Reuter.

POONA POLITICAL CONFERENCE

Chairman And Ten Others Jailed

POONA, July 6.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Poona District Political Conference, was to-day sentenced to two years' imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine under Sections 17 (1) and (2) Criminal Law Amendment Act for participating in the district conference "Political Prisoners Day" and "Gandhi Day" demonstrations. Ten others were sentenced to six months and Rs. 30 fine each under section 17 (1).—A.P.

The "Muslim Outlook" To Reappear

LAHORE, July 6.

Maulvi Nurulhaq announces that the "Muslim Outlook" which suspended publication about a year back will reappear within a few days.—A.P.

"Buy-Hyderabad Products League"

SECUNDERABAD, July 6

The President of the non-Political National Workers Association, Secunderabad, has sent a telegram to H.E.H. the Nizam conveying the Association's profound gratitude to His Exalted Highness for advocating the purchase of products of home industries in the course of a speech in declaring the Cottage Industries Institute open on Monday last.

It is understood that arrangements are being made by the Association to start a Buy Hyderabad Products League.—A.P.

INTER-VARSITY CRICKET

Cambridge Lead On First Innings

(Special Cable)

LONDON, July 6.

Fine weather favoured the resumption of the play in the match between Oxford and Cambridge at Lords to-day when on a good wicket Oxford continued their first innings through overnight not-outs Hone and Owen Smith. The latter batsman, who played fearless innings had scored 67 which included nine fours when he was held out at backward point by Wilcox off Farnes. He took 75 minutes to obtain his first 50 runs.

Evans replaced him at the crease but was sent back immediately being leg before to Rought Rought after he had scored nine.

Hart followed and with Hone carried the total 275 for six wickets when the teams adjourned for lunch Home then being 123 and Hart 26.

When play was resumed after lunch Hart was dismissed by Farnes without addition to pre-lunch total. Barlow joined Hone and between them carried the total to 360 when Hone was caught by Winlaw off Cawston for 167. Hone had occupied the crease for five hours and reached the boundary fourteen times.

Oldfield replaced Hone but was dismissed by Cawston for a duck. Legard brought up the rear but the same bowler claimed his third wicket in Legard after he had scored four. Oxford innings concluded at 368. Barlow being not out with 43.

CAMBRIDGE SECOND INNINGS.

Webster and Hazzelrigg opened Cambridge second innings but Webster was dismissed by Owen Hazelrigg by Legard after he had collected 20 runs.

The score board then showed 43 for two wickets. Wilcox and Hadingham became now associated at the wicket but the latter was stumped by Oldfield off Owen Smith after scoring two runs, Wilcox being not out then with 14 runs. The total stood at 50 for three wickets.

SCORES.

OXFORD I INNINGS

Hone c Winlaw b Cawston	167
Hart c Winlaw b Farnes	26
Barlow not out	43
Oldfield c Hazelrigg b Cawston	0
Legard b Cawston	4
Extras ..	25
Total ..	363

CAMBRIDGE II INNINGS

Hazelrigg c and b Legard	20
Webster b Owen Smith ..	12
Wilcox batting ..	14
Hadingham s. Oldfield b Owen Smith	2
Extras	2
Total (for 3 wkts.) ..	50

GENTLEMEN VERSUS PLAYERS MATCH

Teams Selected

(Special Cable).

LONDON, July 6.

Following constitute teams for Gentlemen versus Players match at Lord's on 13th July:—

GENTLEMEN.—Jardine (Captain); Duleep Sinhjee; The Nawab of Pataudi; L. Grawley Wyatt; Allen; Allom; Brown (Surrey); Hazelrigg; Levett and another.

PLAYERS.—Hobbs (Captain); Sutcliffe; Woolley; Hammond; Duckworth; Freeman; Larwood; Voce; Tate; Paynter and Hendren.

INDIA VERSUS STAFFORDSHIRE

LONDON July 6.

At the close of the play Staffordshire were all out for 209 while All-India made 69 for 4 wickets down.

In a cloudy weather and on good wicket all-India began today at Stoke-upon-Trent their two-day fixture against Staffordshire. Staffordshire won the

(Continued on Page 7)

City of Missed Opportunities

"STATESMAN" EDITOR LAMENTS OVER CALCUTTA'S FAILURE

CALCUTTA, July 6.

"To plan nobly and to execute with fervour is worth while even on the lowest commercial level" said Sir Alfred Watson, editor "Statesman", addressing Rotary Dinner last night on "Civic Pride" which he defined as the spirit which, while preserving all that is noble and worthy from the past seeks to add something generation by generation to the glory of the city whether it be in noble architecture, magnificent streets and open spaces or in the improvement of amenities of living.

TAJ MAHAL IN MONEY VALUE

Sir Alfred Watson added "There is money in thousands from visitors who flock to great towns where art and history is preserved. One does not like to talk of these things in money values but great as was the cost of the Taj Mahal one cannot help feeling that it brought to India ten times the money that was expended on it".

CITY OF MISSED OPPORTUNITIES.

He added that the attractions of a capital city like Calcutta may have been provided with no such thought but they were a source of unmeasured revenue to the citizens of to-day "To me Calcutta always unfolds itself as a city of missed opportunities. For us it is not sufficient to claim that we are the second city in the Empire. Greatness does not rest on population alone but on the pride that manifest itself in splendid public works. There can be no great city whose citizens shrink from half per cent on rates. More nonsense is talked about the wisdom of parsimony in municipal matters than on any other matter. We are not spending for a day but for centuries ahead.

"Events in India are moving with great rapidity. Industries are growing in spite of all temporary setbacks and the great danger has to be avoided that these industries shall not scar the face of the landscape as too often they have done in other countries. To replace the slums by buildings which will be the slums of the near future is not progress" concluded the speaker. —A. P.

MR. HORNIMAN'S ARTICLE

Mr. B. G. Horniman's article will appear as usual in to-day's Evening Edition of "The Bombay Chronicle" and in the daily edition To-morrow.

AUCKLAND COAL DISPUTE DEADLOCK

Governor-General's Offer To Arbitrate

(Special Cable).

LONDON, July 6.

Auckland.—The Governor-General, Lord Bledisloe has intervened in dispute between miners and coal owners throughout New Zealand in which a deadlock in negotiations lasted for few days.

Lord Bledisloe has now offered Government House as venue for the Round Table Conference. He declared "I would gladly offer my services as arbitrator but it would create a precedent which the King's representative might find it difficult to follow."

LAND OF HOPE AND GLORY

Webbs' Impressions Of Russian Visit

UNIVERSAL EDUCATION—AND NO UNEMPLOYMENT!

MUSCOW, July 5.

"Russia is the country abounding in hope and confidence, more than any other nation at present," declared Lord Passfield (Sydney Webb) and Mrs. Sydney Webb in an interview after a 4,000-mile tour of Russia.

"There exists an immense amount of energy, not merely in the Government but among the people.

"In all cities we were struck by the high degree of unity of purpose and policy. There is a great advance made not only in industry but in universal education.

PRODUCTION.

"Russia is the only country where production is rapidly increasing and in which there is absolutely no unemployment."

Mrs. Webb added: "I very much admire the clothes of the young women in the cities. Some dresses of the young ladies on holiday were far too smart for Communist ethics, and the party ought to issue a decree against painted lips."—Reuter.

Lord Passfield (formerly Sydney Webb) and Mrs. Webb (who refuses to be called Lady Passfield true to her Socialist creed), are two of the greatest living political writers of the day. They have contributed more than any other writer or set of writers to the economic literature related to the life and conditions of the working classes.

They were among the first members of the Fabian Society, and studied labour problems together and published several books. It is stated that Lenin used to go to their works for referencee go to their works for refence, most of which have been translated into other European languages. Being Fabians they are against communism, but they work hard in their own way to bring socialism, into the bale of practical politics.

Lord Passfield entered Parliament in 1922 as member for Seanam Division Durham. His great work for socialism won him a place in the Labour Cabinet of 1924. He was made President of the Board of Trade and in the Labour Government of 1929-30 he was Secretary for the Dominions, with a seat in the House of Lords, to which he was elevated.

Mrs. Webb (she refused to adorn the courtesy title of Lady Passfield) has co-operated with her husband in all his labour activities.

Lord Passfield's mastery of economic problem of the world is second to that of none living. He began life as a civil servant, but resigned his office to work for the London County Council. He was one of the first workers for the uplift of the Working classes and taught economics at the City of London College and the Working Men's College. Later, he became a professor in the London School of Economics.

He has worked incessantly for socialism and his encyclopaediac knowledge of labour problems and literature has made him one of the mentors of Socialism. He is now 72 years old.

Lord Passfield

STOCK EXCHANGE

Russian Wheat Invasion

LONDON, July 5.

Quieter conditions prevailed on the Stock Exchange and the British Government securities and the industrials eased slightly on profit-taking. The announcement of a dividend of 2-3|4 per cent. on 5-1|2 per cent. preference for 1931 against nil in the previous year caused a smart jump of the Cables and Wireless.

Commodity markets were generally better on lower sterling. Large offerings of Russian wheat at low prices caused a slump in London and Liverpool wheat options.—Reuter.

MRS. BARNEY ACQUITTED OF MURDER

Society Woman In Old Bailey Trial

(Special Cable).

LONDON, July 6.

After a three-day trial in which the keenest public interest was displayed Mrs. Barney was found not guilty.

(The case, it will be remembered, was a sequel to the tragedy in which Mr. Michael Scott Stephen, son of a Kent Magistrate, was shot dead in the flat of Mrs. Elvira Dolores Barney, daughter of Sir John Mullens, a Government broker.

It will also be recalled that Mrs. Barney was said to have made a voluntary statement in which she alluded to a quarrel between her and Mr. Stephen about "a woman he was fond of." She struggled with him for the possession of her revolver, which he wanted to take away, but "it went off. Our hands were together.")

SHIVA PRASAD GUPTA RELEASED

BENARES, (By Mail)

Mr. Shiva Prasad Gupta has been released from the Lucknow gaol after the expiry of his sentence of six months' imprisonment. He appeared weak.

Raja Sir Moti Chand and others received him at the gate of the gaol.—A.P.

ASSIFIED ADVTS.

up your WANTS here on payment of

RUPEE ONE

For First Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA

or Each Additional Words
rms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS
full name and address the advertiser is required, necessarily for publication. Advertisers who do not sh their names and addresses published will be en a Box Number. The ds "Apply Box No. ....., ertisement Department, mbay Chronicle" to be d for.
wers to Advertisements uld be addressed as fol-: Box No. ....., Advertment Department, "Bom- Chronicle" Office, Bom-

laimed replies to advertments are destroyed after month.
small advertisement in e columns will bring you IMMEDIATE REPLY for a CK SALE

E "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"
dx No. 322. Tel. No. 22337

UBSCRIPTION RATES

(Daily Edition)

	Local.	Mofussil.
ear	Rs. 25-0	Rs. 30-0
Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15-0
Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
Month	Rs. 2-4	Rs. 3-0

NGLE COPY: ONE ANNA
cription to Foreign Countries RS. 55/- Per Year

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.
rly	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 8-0
lf-Yearly	Rs. 3-8	Rs. 4-8

FOREIGN

rly	Rs. 12
lf-Yearly	Rs. 6

AYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

day Edition must be scribed for not less than months.

Situations Vacant.

NTED—A middle aged, Mahomedan, experienced GRADU- knowing Gujarati, able to upto Matric Class. Apply copies of testimonials to Box 1619, Advt. Dept., "Bombay nicle."
R/495

NTED— Experienced Three Male and two female M.B.B.S. TORS. One Matron, Eight s, Male Nurse, Compounders state General Hospital. Apply photograph (Interview imble) and testimonials immey Box No. 1621, Advt. Dept., bay Chronicle."
R7497

T—RACQUET MARKER, salary up to Rs. 150 accordqualifications, will be guidall matters of leave, travelallowance, security, pension, by State Rules. Apply before uly, 1932, to the PRIVATE ETARY to His HIGHNESS RAJ RISHI DEV, of Alwar, Villas, Mount Abu.
5123

Matrimonial.

NTED by a Muslim Mer- of Bombay in marriage ah not objected to) or in no objection to a widow Correspondence confial. Apply Box No. 1607 Advt. "Bombay Chronicle."
R7450.

nde Announcement

NTED — REGULAR PURCHASERS for high-class sent direct from English-ged Factories. MANIAN, rai P. O. (Coimbatore Dt.),
R 7488

Educational

RIENCED GUJARATI JAIN RADUATE wants to give e tuitions in respectable fa- Correspond to Box No. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chro-
R7496

ENTLY STARTED TAILORING COLLEGES, by our old ts, are not to be mistaken dia's Premier and Pioneer ution. RAO'S TAILORING EGE, Sayee Bhuvan, Princess Bombay.
R7477

Public Notices

NOTICE
AND
Reward of Rupees 251/-

THE PUBLIC ARE WARNED against dealing with the title deeds or the property purchased by our client HAJI ABDULLA HAJI RAHIMTULLA from Mr. SULEMAN HAJI AHMED UMER under a Deed of Conveyance, dated 8th January, 1926. The said Title deeds are mentioned and the said property is described hereunder. The said title deeds relating to the said property were last in the possession of the said Sulemon Haji Ahmed Umar, carrying on business under the name of Haji Ahmed Umar and Sons. Any person giving any information leading to the recovery of the said title-deeds will be paid Rs. 251/- by our client by way of reward.

TITLE-DEEDS.

(1) True copy Conveyance, dated 5th December, 1885, from Mucund Gopal Kini to L. F. D'Souza.
(2) True copy of Indemnity Bond dated 5th December, 1885, between Mucund Gopal and L. F. D'Souza.
(3) Copy Mortgage, dated 23rd August, 1888, from L. F. D'Souza to J. Punas & Co.
(4) True copy of the Conveyance, dated 15th December, 1890, from Lambaji Jusaji to L. F. D'Souza.
(5) Conveyance, dated 15th December, 1890, from L. F. D'Souza to Harichand Babaji.
(6) Mortgage, dated 15th December, 1890, from Harichand Babaji to Verajdas Damodar.
(7) Agreement for sale dated 21st August, 1893, between Harichand Babaji & Anr., to Ladubai widow of Atmaram Kakiji.
(8) Conveyance, dated 29th September, 1893, from Harichand Babaji & Anr. to Ladubai, widow of Atmaram Kakiji.
(9) Conveyance, dated 8th July, 1896, from Ladubai to Narayan R. Bhandarkar.
(10) Battaki, dated 1st July, 1907 caused to be beaten on the application of Haji Ahmed Oomer made on 13th April, 1907.
(11) Copy of letters of Administration, dated 16th July, 1907, granted to K. N. Bhandarkar as administrator to the property and credits of N. R. Bhandarkar.
(12) Certified copy of the Judge's Order, dated 18th July, 1907 in the matter of N. R. Bhandarkar decd. and K. N. Bhandarkar..... Petitioner.
(13) Conveyance, dated 19th July, 1907, from K. N. Bhandarkar to Ebrahim Esabhai.
(14) Transfer form addressed to the Assessor and Collector of Bombay, dated 19th July, 1907.
(15) Conveyance, dated 19th August, 1907, from Ebrahim Isabhai to Haji Ahmed Oomer.
(16) Deed of Gift, dated 17th May 1916, from Haji Ahmed Oomer to Bai Hanifabai, wife of Haji Ahmed Oomer
(17) Agreement for Sale, dated 11th August, 1923, between Haji Ahmed Oomer and Abdullabhai Munshi & Anr., executed by the latter party only.
(18) Certificate of Death Registry, dated 25th September, 1907, certifying the death of N. R. Bhandarkar.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mahim Agar, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1250 square yards or thereabout and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 584, New No. B/4493, Old Survey No. 479 and New Survey No. 3/1835 and Cadastral Survey No. 1276, Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3385(4) and 3385(5) and Street Nos. 849C and 849D and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the West by the property of L. F. D'Souza, on or towards the North by the property of Keshay Bhut, on or towards the East by a public passage and on or towards the South by Kumbhar Gully and now in the occupation of the vendor and his tenants.

MANCHERSHAW B.
CHOTHIA & CO.,
Solicitors, High Court, Bombay.
14, Hamam Street,
Fort, Bombay. 5169

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on THURSDAY, the 7th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

KIKABHAI PREMCHAND.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 6th July 1932.
5176

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch. Per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the GENERAL MEETING of the Share-Holders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 7th July, 1932, at 11 a.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company at Asoka Building, Princess Street, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Liquidators statement of accounts upto 30th June, 1932.

GOOLAMHUSSEIN B. SOMJEE,
IDANMAL S. MAKHIJANI,
Liquidators.
Bombay, 28th June, 1932.

Legal Notices.

SUBSTITUTED NOTICE OF THE DAY FIXED FOR SETTLING A SALE PROCLAMATION.

(Code of Civil Procedure, Order 21, Rule 66).

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF PEGU.

Civil Execution No. 40 of 1932.

Civil Regular Suit No. 17 of 1931.
NANIGRAM JAMNADASS
..... Decree-holder.
vs.
ABDUL SATTAT ABDULLA
and others ... Judgment-debtors.

To
(1) HALIMABAI for self and as guardian of her minor son Mohamed Abdul Sattar, (2) JAINAM BAI, (3) MARIAM BAI (4) AISA BAI, daughters of Abdulla Hajee Abba, deceased. All residing at Chhiprapaseri village, Post Dhoraji, near Joonagad Gate, District Kathiawar.

WHEREAS in the abovenamed suit NANIGRAM JAMNADASS, the decree-holder, has applied for sale of the mortgaged properties mentioned in the final decree; You are hereby informed that Wednesday, the 27th day of July, 1932, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon has been fixed for settling the terms of the proclamation of sale.

GIVEN under my hand and the Seal of the Court, this 28th day of June, 1932.

By Order,
BA THAN,
Head Clerk,
District Court, Pegu.
5164

AUCTION SALES

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

Sale of Jewellery advertised to take place on Monday, the 11th instant, has been POSTPONED "sine die."

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 11,000 MANGLORE TILES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on FRIDAY, the 15th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in the compound of the Health Department Stables, at Dadar Main Road, next to Gold Mohor Mills:—

About 11,000 Manglore Tiles.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

ANNUAL READING

1 Year, Monthly details, Rs. 2. Weekly details, 1 year, Rs. 10. Correct answers for five questions about futurity, Re. 1. V.P. As. 5. Send copy of Horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age. Hanuman Astrological Office, Tiruttani, S. India.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 P. M.

"BROADWAY SCANDALS"

featuring
SALLY O'NEILL, JACK EGAN

A Melange of Melody and Laughter

THE INDIAN NATIONAL THEATRE

AT THE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY 6 P. M.	TO-DAY 6 P. M.
FRIDAY	
6 P. M.	6 P. M.
SATURDAY	
6 P. M.	10 P. M.
SUNDAY	
3 P. M.	6 P. M.
MONDAY	
6 P. M.	6 P. M.
TUESDAY	
6 P. M.	6 P. M.

J. GRANT ANDERSON

presents
HIS ALL INDIAN CAST OF PLAYERS
IN
SHAKESPEAR'S IMMORTAL TRAGEDY

"HAMLET"

in the
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.
(For the first time in India.)

Special Concession Rates to Colleges, etc. by previous arrangement.

Prices Rs. 3/6; Rs. 2/4; Rs. 1/2; Annas 9. Including tax.

PLAN NOW OPEN AT ROSE'S

PALACE TALKIES Byculla.

6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
TO-DAY MATINEE AT 4 P.M.
Tuneful Music! Peppy Dances!
Fox Musical Farce
STEPPING SISTERS
Comedy of Bogus "Society Ladies" who turn out to be mere Chorus Girls.
British Movietone News and "Lure of Hollywood" (Comic).

AUCTION SALES

Messrs. GANDHI & Co.

Telephone No. 24927

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE MILL GIN STORES SUPPLIERS.
AUCTION SALE OF MILL GIN STORES.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Rustomji & Ginwala Attorneys for Sha Chimnaji Talokchand & Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. Hormusji Manekji Chowna the Mortgagor sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 8th JULY 1932 at 2-30 P. M., (S. T.) at No. 2—7, Karsondas Natha Building, Hamam Street, Fort.

Mill Gin Stores including, leather beltings, Shuttles, picking bands, fixed knives, bobbins, cotton ropes, chrome band, pulleys etc. etc. in separate lots.

TERMS:—50 per cent. deposit.
GANDHI & CO.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax.

Statutory Statements of Accounts Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms Undertaken.

B. L. THOSAR.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
495-497, Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22997.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE CHINA AND JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Yamakuni Maru	12000	.....	@9 July
x Kaga Maru	5860	19 June	12 July
Yamaga ta Maru	3807	7 July	18 July
Hakone Maru	10500	.....	25 July
* Bengal Maru	5396	18 July	30 July
Suwa ,,	11000	.....	9 Aug
x Tango Maru	6893	30 July	10 Aug.
* Taian Maru	3159	3 Aug.	17 Aug.

* Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakusan Maru	10500	20 July	7 August
Haruna Maru	10500	3 Aug.	21 Aug.

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong.	From Kobe.
Chichibu Maru	22000	27 July	2 Aug.
Tatsuta Maru	22000	10 Aug.	16 Aug.

INDIAN STUDENTS travelling 3rd class by our European Line steamers from Colombo to Europe are allowed 15 per cent. reduction on Single and 25 per cent. reduction on Return 3rd class A rate tickets. Also Free Second Class Railway Tickets issued between Talaimaner Pier and Colombo.

Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above Company operates Orient-Vancouver-Seattle, South-American West Coast and Japan-Australia Services.

Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.

Full particulars please apply to:—

Nippon Yussen Kaisha
Lloyds Bank Building,
270/272, Hornby Road,
Phone No. 20279,
Telegram "YUSEN"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. Line.

REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via
SINGAPORE HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival	Departure
Hague Maru	25th June	9th July
Argun ,,	11th July	23rd ,,
Madras ,,	13th ,,	23th ,,
Havre ,,	24th ,,	8th Aug.
Borneo ,,	9th Aug.	23rd ,,

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 22150, 25472. Telegrams "Shosen".

TILES & MARBLE
RAJA BUILDING FORT BOMBAY

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Impressive Selling On Discouraging Lausanne News

FAZAL AND STEEL ORDINARY SHARES COLLAPSE

BOMBAY, July 6.

Against all expectations of a steady market to-day, there was heavy selling pressure influenced by unfavourable news about the Lausanne conference.

The local share market made an attempt yesterday to follow the firmness in Government Securities. There was increased covering and prices had improved but it was only a temporary rally which was lost in to-day's session.

There was heavy long liquidation and some short selling particularly in Fazal Shares which declined Rs. 17/- from the last closing level while Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were hammered to a new low level of Rs 15/12.

The weakness in these two active scrips had a depressing effect on other shares and most of the active shares registered a decline of about Rs. 2/8 to Rs. 5

In the Hydro-Electric group there was some steadiness owing to better earnings by these concerns. There was no selling in this section but on the whole these shares ruled quiet but steady.

The general feeling is again bearish, many operators are anxiously awaiting the final result of the Lausanne conference before taking a stand on either side. In the meantime rapid fluctuations are likely to be recorded.

Reports of beneficial reports have had no effect but when the market will be free from the sentimental effect of political news, there will be some enquiry as some of the shares have declined below their intrinsic value

Fazuls opened at 242/8/-, declined to 227/8 and closed at 233/2/-. Bombay Dyeings were steady around 628/12/- and so were Centuries in the vicinity of 178/12. Nagpores in sympathy with a fall in cotton values declined to 222/8/- and Swadeshis came to business 181¼. Bombay Burmas failed to maintain yesterday's upturn and closed at 311¾, after decling to 308¾. Tata Steel ordys. depreciated to 15/14-. Bombay Trams opening at 111¾, closed at 110/5/- Tata Hydros were lower at 122½. Andhras declined to 867½. Imperial Fully Paids changed hands at 1065. The share market remains closed from the 7th instant to 9th, (both inclusive) for July Settlement purposes.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 6.

Bombay Dyeing 628; 26; 28
Century 180; 77; 78
Colaba N. 57
Crescent 31
Fazul 242; 28; 35; 28; 33
Indore 325; 22
Madhowji N. 8
Nagpur 225; 22
New Great 101; 100; 101-14
Pearl 132; 25; 26
Simplex 18-2
Swadeshi 181-4
Burma 312; 11-14
Hydro 123-2; 22
Tram 111-9; 110
Deff. 235 N.
Ord. 172; 15-12; 14
Bundi 13-12
Indian 173; 72; 73
Katni Ord. 162
Alcock 110

MILL SHARES.

Bombay, July 6.

Ahmedabad Advance		265
Bombay Dyeing		628/12
Apollo Mills		1
Century		178/12
Central India		222/3
Colaba Land		57-8
Crescent		34/4
Dawn Mills		475
E.D. Sassoon		0-2¾
Elphinstone		3-0
Edward Sassoon		30-0
Ebrahim Pabaney		65
Finley		75-0
Fazulbhoy		233/2
Gokak		92-8
Hindustan		1402/8
Indian Manfg.		1230
Indian Bleaching		127-8
Indore Malwa		312/8
Kastoorchand		4/10
Khatau		80-0
Kohinoor		104/6
Lakshmi		775
Morarjee		410
Madhavjee		8-0
Model Nagpur		69
Mysore		105
New Great		101/14
New City		43/12
Pearl		126/4
Phoenix		255-0
Premier		1-0
Sholapur		1670-0
Sholapur Deb. (91 F.P.)		93/6
Sassoon Silk		49-0
Swan		56-4
Simplex		17/8
Swadeshi		181/4
Tata Mills		16-0
Vishnu		1270

RAILWAY SECTION.

Ahmedabad Prantej		595
Amritsar Patti Old		90-0
Central Provinces		65-12
Dhond Bharamati		74-8
Guzerat		47
Hoshiarpur Doab		62-0
Larkhana		76-0
Mandra Bhon		54-8
Mymensing Rebate		61-8
Mymensing Gtd.		61-0
Pachora Jamner		52-8
Sara Sirajgunj		63-0
Sialkot Narowal		74
Sind Light		45
Tapti Valley		585
Upper Sind Light		64

BANK SECTION.

Bank of India		88/4
Baroda Bank		67
Bombay Provincial		53-0
Central Bank		15/2
Eastern Bank		57-8
Imperial F. P.		1,065
Imperial P. P.		258-12
Union Bank		3-2

CEMENT SECTION.

Bundi Cement		13/12
Gwalior Cement		52-0
Indian Cement		173-12
Katni Cement Ordy.		162/8
Katni Cement Def.		600
Punjab Cement Ordy.		7-4
Punjab Cement Pref.		9-8
Shahabad Cement		192/3
Shivrajpur		11
United Cement		72-0

HYDRO & ELECTRIC SECTION.

Ahmedabad Electric		118-12
Andhra Valley Ordy.		867-8
Andhra Valley Pref.		990
Bombay Tram Ordy.		110-5
Bombay Tram Pref.		66-12
Broaeh Electric		7-2
Karachi Electric		143-12
Surat Electric		110-0
Suburban Electric		100
Tata Hydro Ordy		122-8
Tata Power Pref.		1.135
Tata 8 per cent. Deb.		106-2
Tata Power Ordy.		500
Tata Power Pref.		1138/14

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.

Alcock Ashdown		110-10
Br. Burma Petro l		2-7
Bombay Burma Old		31-14
Bombay Burma New		106/4
Bombay Steamer		200
Bombay Telephone		57-4
Bombay 6½ p. cent. Deb.		52-0
Bellapur Sugar		86
Indian Radio Ordy.		240-0
Indian Radio Def.		235-0
Indian Mercantile		27-8
McKenzies		67-8
New India Assurance		17-15
Jupiter Insurance		6
Oriental Insurance		1800
Vulcan Insurance		5-2
Port Canning		545
Scindia Steam		6-10
Tata Construction		39-8
Tata Iron and S. Ordy.		15-14
Tata Iron and S. Def.		235
Tata 1st Pref.		117/8
Tota 2nd Pref.		33-12
Tata Oil		14-8

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 6.
Receipts into Bombay.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Since 1st Sept. Yesterday	This year
Khandesh		116,966
Central India		116,068
Barsi and Nagar	58	77,223
Hyderabad-Gaorani		22,210
Berar		242,961
Central Provinces		73,514
Total Oomras	59	648,891
Dholera	104	220,610
N.-W Provinces		28,970
Rajputana		54,334
Hind-Punjab		138,692
Broach		250,826
Dompta & Dharwar	241	56,664
Westerns-Northerns	157	21,511
Cocoanada		7
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	572	11,029
Persian		2,779
American	293	270,641
Egyptian & African		237,149
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		318
Total	1,336	1,940,241

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
In full-pressed Bales.

	1st Sep. to Yesterday	30th June This year
Europe	300	124,748
Japan & China	2,996	670,887
Coast Ports		35,342
Up-country by Rail		179,937
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		22,765
Total	3,296	1,033,679

LONDON METALS.

London, July 5.

	£
Copper Braziers	38-3/4
Yellow Metal	33-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brans	11-3/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	9
Tin English Ingot	126-1/2

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, July 5.
Demand Bills 3.54-3/4

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

Where British Films Go Wrong

THEY ARE MOSTLY IMITATIVE

I claim to be that rarest of phenomena—a happy film star. More than that, I am a happily married film star in Hollywood!

Obviously, the most important thing in life is to be happy. It is good to do the sort of work one likes, to meet the sort of people one cares for and—what is perhaps most important of all to the film star on whom the fierce light of publicity perpetually beats—to be blessed with a tranquil home. This home must be shared by someone who is not only a wife and good companion, but also a protecting shield between one's unofficial private self and the prying world outside.

A great deal of nonsense has been written about Hollywood. So far as my experience goes—and I have been there almost as long as any other featured player—it is a respectable, hard-working place. Most of us are really too busy at work in the studio, or worrying about keeping down our weight, to attend the sumptuous and unceasing parties the rest of the world hears so much about.

Due to persistent stories—originating probably in the fertile brain of the Hollywood press agent!—there is a popular belief that film stars spend all their leisure hours indulging in bacchanalian orgies. Don't you believe it!

I suppose the unfortunate publicity that surrounded the motion picture people in the early days fanned a flame of interest in their domestic lives and insignificant love affairs. Some of these people who, through a freak of fate, were suddenly lifted from some obscure and questionable state to starry heights, could not resist the temptation to pose and strut. They did anything—everything, to keep in the limelight, believing that the yokels who applauded represented their "public" (writes Clive Brook.)

The only vital thing that concerns a conscientious player is to give a thoughtful interpretation of the role he enacts. In short, to treat the great movie going public as an intelligent body—an audience capable of understanding and appreciation. For after all, this is our only guarantee that we shall be permitted to do our best work. Once we begin to play down to our audience we are done for.

Talkies, happily, have inaugurated a more adult era of film entertainment. The cinema, so to speak, has grown up. "Sophistication" can be applied to people who don't pay income tax. It can indicate an adult approach to stories about characters who ride in tubes and subways rather than motor-cars, who are inarticulate rather than witty. I should like to do a picture about such a person.

And while I am on the subject of one's preference for certain types, I may as well air the actor's perennial grievance against producers in whose power it is to mar a career by miscasting.

On my last visit to England I had some flattering offers from producers there, but not one of them took me into much consideration. For example, they would say that they had a story, a good one, presumably, written by a well-known author, for me to play in. This, regardless of whether the tale was suited to me or not, or whether I was inclined to appear in such a story.

A primary difficulty with the British system, I believe, is that they are simply putting films together without regard to English atmosphere. English films lack nationalism. There are no characteristic to be found in their productions that are typical of Great Britain—that would make the spectator immediately recognize the picture as coming from England.

On the other hand, when one sees a Russian, or German, or French film, there is no mistaking the place of its birth. British films are, for the most part, imitations of something else.

As I was taken through the studios and shown the great stages and new apparatus, I asked: "Where is your stock company?"

"Stock company"? they demanded in surprise. "We don't need a stock company."

Which in my opinion, is one of the reasons why British films are so far behind the American-made ones. They should have newer material, typically British. There are certainly hundreds of young persons in England who could be trained to be good performers, to cast what the American producers call trade-marks of the industry. Each star is a trade-market and each Company has its own trade-marks such as Greta Garbo for Metro-Goldwyn, Marlene Dietrich for Paramount, and Janet Gaynor for Fox.

The star system has made Hollywood and, although it has its drawbacks in the false glamour which invests the star, any tendency to "swelled head" is held in check by the ruthless policy of the studio executives, with whom he or she is under contract. For the star's supremacy stops outside the studio walls. If he appears in two good pictures out of six, that is about as much as a star can expect in these days of mass production.

But there—why bring that up? There is bound to be some disagreeable element in whatever work we do. In these topsy-turvy days, we cannot expect perfection.

We cannot pick and choose what we shall do. We must throw ourselves heart and soul into whatever comes our way. The great thing to remember is, it doesn't matter what you do so long as you do it well.—"Film Picture."

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture, cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration, are yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavour—all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

The Passing Week

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

SCREEN INDUSTRY IN INDIA ENDANGERED BY COMPULSORY QUOTA

The Vice-President of the Indian Cinematograph Association, Madras, has addressed a letter to the High Commissioner in London and to other Indian Delegates to the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa. He says that opinion the Southern Presidency is "definitely against the introduction of a compulsory quota system in India in respect of British films as it is feared that such a step will be detrimental to the progress of Indian Cinema Industry".

* * *

He gives cogent, indisputable, reason for the view. They are, obviously, not the outcome of mere sentiment of prejudice. He says that Indian talkies being almost invariably in Indian languages there is hardly any chance for them to find a market in any part of the Empire outside the country.

* * *

The question of Imperial preference may have been, he says, "a practical proposition if in return for a certain number of British films imported into India a certain number of Indian films could be exported to England and other of the British Empire."

* * *

He maintains the right of the freedom of trade and adds that the demand for British films in this country should not be forced but must be "left to the trade." If British cinema industrialists will only produce films that have special appeal to India there will be, he assures, "no doubt that such films will be in great demand here."

* * *

"If British films have failed to create a demand in Indian market it is not because of any prejudice that they are British films but because the films as such, on account of their possible inferiority, to other films as explained by Lord Snell, Chairman of the Colonial Film Committee, have failed to attract large audiences."

* * *

Even German efficiency could not, he observes effectively compete with the American films. "What chances are there," he asks, "for Indian films as against America?" And if a compulsory quota system in favour of the British films were to be introduced, these chances will be practically less than non-existent. The quota system, the Madras Association, rightly contends, "may not in any way tend to the reduction of American films in India, but on the other hand it may tend to reduce the number of Indian films and thus adversely affect the growth of Indian cinema industry."

* * *

The largest number of Indian theatres devoted the exhibition of purely Indian films would under the compulsory quota system, compelled to exhibit British films which their clientele might not want and could not understand, India must be, rightly concludes the Association, "allowed complete freedom to develop its own infant industry."

* * *

All the money India could spare and more is needed to secure the screen industry in India on a stable basis. It cannot be and should not be victimised by random manipulation of vested interests.

* * *

"The Motion Picture Society Of India,", Bombay and a similar newly started Society in Calcutta indicate the welcome organised measures the industry in India is beginning to initiate for the protection of its legitimate rights and the safeguarding of its future. The views expressed by the Madras Cinematograph Association will, surely, find support in every quarter. These associations must make a joint effort to assert both their rights and status.

A Soviet Player Enters Hollywood

THE NEW SCREEN QUEEN

We're wondering what will happen to Anna and her star of Destiny. Things will, that's sure. They've begun to occur already. For instance, the steppe-daughter was imported specifically to play heroine to Ronald Colman in 'The Brothers Karamazov.' But that's all changed. Now it's 'Way of a Lancer,' although Boleslavski's story has no women. That's today. To-morrow? Who knows? And as they say in Anna's native Russian—"nichevo!"

Yes, many things will happen. Perhaps the palace clock will strike midnight for this Cindrella, changing bright promises to faint and bitter memories. But then, may be that Prince Charming, Sam Goldwyn, will pop in with the glass slipper of fame and fortune. While the fans—"a milyun of 'em" as Jimmie Durante hot-cha-chas—pay cheering homage to a new Queen of the Screen.

Aboard ship she spent sunkissed days stretched in a steamer-chair on the top-deck, staring at an azure sea, and only occasionally exchanging words with her husband-escort. The gaiety of life surrounding her left her untouched, unmoved. Her natural beauty brought attentive glances from fellow-voyagers. But her seclusion, her silently expressed desire for retirement, forbade closer contact. And no one even guessed that here was the tempestuous star of the Teutonic version of 'Karamazov'—the flashing, fascinating siren, who as Jannings' temptress in 'Tempest,' caused critics to rave. To rave, so long and loudly, indeed, that producers dispatched emissaries post-haste to hurry her toward Hollywood.

Thus she was hurled by the Goldwyn gunners over the ocean to the towers of a sky-piercing New York hotel. Her few hours of 'rest' after landing were utilized in dizzy dashes about writes town, in interviews, appointments with photographers, modistes, and the like. Then, thoroughly awed and utterly wearied, she was shot across our plains and mountains to the Golden West. En route, she learned her first English. "I loff it" sh smiled to California. So begins the American career of Anna Sten.

WHAT THE GIRL IS LIKE

The girl is tall, and strongly made. Her figure is slender, but not the dietemaciated form of enforced svelteness. Fair, rounded flesh covers her frame. She isn't muscular, yet about her is the air of atletic well-being—a suspicion that is verified by the firm, masculine grip of a large, well-shaped hand. A hand, incidentally, devoid of the conventional wedding band, and ornamented only by a simple cluster of small diamonds. Her arms and shoulders are curved seductively.

Her forhad is low and broad, and there's an arrow-shaped scar on one temple. It is one of her beauties, somehow. In repose her eyes are a sombre, clouded gray—but they flash to blue lightning when she seems almost electrically animated. Sadly, I say it—when you see her, she'll be a blonde. Aggressively blonde. Probably platinum, or radium, or some other metallic type. At the very least, peroxide. That's the best we may hope for. As a matter of fact, the roots of her tresses are dark, as are her expressive brows and long, upturned, natural lashes.

Like that scar, and her small, white, not too symmetrical teeth, those smoky locks are part of her charm. For if Anna has one asset, it is her natural perfection. There is nothing artificial about her. What she has is hers—from those shapely ankles and lithe legs to the tip of her uptilted tiny nose. One of the dangers that besets her is the loss of these charms in the Hollywood process of stereotyping her into just-another-blonde. They'll spoil her if they try to mold her strength and her broad Slavic beauty in the studio crucible.

She's twenty-two—and doesn't look any older even after the ravages of a long journey. So you may believe it when they tell you that twenty-two years ago she made her world debut at Kiev and became a subject of the last of the Czars. An interesting lineage lies behind her. Her father, a Ukrainian, was somewhat in the nature of a strolling player. Sometimes he held dancing classes for the townsfolk. Sometimes he hit a gypsy trail through the countryside, dancing and teaching as he might.

WAS TOO HUNGRY TO ACT

Her mother was born in Sweden with a burning ambition for the theatre, which was thwarted by love, the arrival of Anna and her sister, and by the War. Terrible things were going on in Russia, and when the travail passed, a new-born state struggled where centuries of the dead-Czaristic regime had flourished. Terrible things occured in the Sten family, too. The laughing, dancing, roving father was slain. As might be imagined, he left a legacy of debts, with nary a kopeck to pay them. But he also handed down his dancing genius to his daughter together with a devilish, sardonic gift of mimicry. Both spurred the girl toward the theatre. A matter of food kept her just short of the footlights.

So Anna became "a newspaper man herself," so to speak, and back files of a publication called "The Truth in Kiev" carry her name as Art Editor. Between cuts and columns she found time to rehearse roles. But prosperity remained around that well-known corner,—or "coroner", as some would have it. And the rigors of a Russian winter found the family ill-clothed, badly fed, with journeys through the snow-bound, "prospekts" to the pawn-shops more frequent.

All their trinkets, and more necessary articles as well, found their way to the chill hospitality of the ancient three-ball device of the Medicis. Anna found back-breaking work as a hash-house slavey. Her wages were food for the family. Times came when there was no food for sale in all of Kiev. Then the plucky youngster would wrap herself in all available shawls and forage the countryside with a pack on her back.

Slowly, the Soviet became more firmly established. And as it did, one of the first steps forward was the support by the state of the theatre. As one of a group of amateur players, Anna found favour in the eyes of the great director, Stanislavsky. And he assigned an assistant to rehearse the young amateurs for a production of Gerhard Hauptmann's "Hanneles Himmelfahrt." Anna played the leading role She was fifteen.

THE DARLING OF THE SOVIET

The girl's obvious possession of the divine spark won her admission to the state-controlled Film

(Continued on page 10).

HE VISITS A FILM STUDIO

The New Humorist

A little while after I'd won a prize in the Irish Sweep with a ticket which I'd bought off our village policeman, I had a letter from Uncle George asking me if I would like to go over a place where they make films. As I was still in love with Greater Garbo, and thought I might see her if I went, I wrote him a postcard and said yes.

So I went up to London, and Uncle George met me again. He took me to a place called Elstree. There we saw a soldier. I think he was a major general, with a lot of medals standing outside a gate. He said who are you? and Uncle George showed him a piece of paper and we went inside.

There was a place something like our barn at home only much bigger. We've got to find the Publicity Manager, said Uncle George. Who's he, I said. A man who is supposed to give out publicity, said Uncle George, but who never does. Shall we see Greater Garbo, I said. Perhaps, he said. Well, we found the Publicity Manager, and he said, come on, I'll show you round.

He took us down a long corridor and we stopped outside a door with a red light. Is this the doctor's, I asked. No, he said, this is a sound stage. Why, I said, are all the others no good. He looked at me rather funnily. Don't mind Percival, said Uncle George, he comes from the country. Then the red light went out, and we went in. I tripped over a long thing lying on the floor. Mind the cable, said the Publicity Manager. Doesn't he act opposite Greater Garbo, I said. Who, he said. Cable, I said. No, he said. Oh, I said.

There was a man with a pink face standing in the middle of a room with another pink man talking to him. I love her, he said, I love her. No good, said a man with a jersey and a funny hat sitting in a chair, get more passion into it. So the pink man said, I love her, I love her, and his voice shook like one of our sheep. That's good, said the man with the funny hat, we'll shoot.

I'd never seen anyone shot so I got closer and tripped over a cable. Someone shouted Lights, and someone blew a whistle, and then someone banged two pieces of wood. What's that for, I asked. Hush, said the Publicity man. So I hushed. I love her, I love her, said the pink man.

We went away, and I tripped over a cable again. We saw lots of things. We saw men and women holding each other and walking about. Why do they walk about, I said. I never do. Theyre dancing, said Uncle George. Oh, I said. Ehall I see Greater Garbo. No, siad Uncle George. She's in America, in Hollywood. Where's that, I asked. The Publicity Manager looked at me funnily.

Then we saw a man and a girl with pink faces, almost the same colour as our salmon, kissing each other on a sofa. At least, I suppose they were kissing each other. They did it lots of times and then got up and walked away. Was that Greater Garbo, I said. Shall I see Greater Garbo, why. Well she kissed a man on a sofa in that picture we saw. I said. Shut up, said the publicity man, I tripped over a cable.

An hour later we saw two men with pink faces talking in the middle of a room. I love her, said one, I love her. He had a voice like a sheep.

Then we went out. So that's a film studio, I said. Yes, said Uncle George, that's a film studio. Why wasn't Greater Garbo there, I said. So we went home.—"Film Weekly."

PARAGOL

FOR THE TREATMENT of CHRONIC CONSTIPATION & attendant troubles.

PARAGOL

is advised by physicians. It not only cures but prevents CONSTIPATION.

It is an agreeable emulsion and is not habit-forming.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LTD. CALCUTTA

Bombay Agents:— ORIENT DRUG AGENCY Princess Street.

Take the Central Bank Home with you

open a SAVINGS BANK account to-day

SPECIAL LIFE POLICIES ISSUED TO SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITORS.

Rupee One per month for a LIFE POLICY OF Rs.500 payable at death. 30 limited payments only.

COMPARE THESE PREMIUMS WITH OTHER ASSURANCE COMPANIES & APPRECIATE THE BENEFIT OFFERED UNDER OUR INSURANCE SCHEME.

Safest Investment which Never Depreciates

IS

A LIFE POLICY

OF

THE GREAT EASTERN

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Singapore)

For Particulars and Agency Terms Apply to:—

M. V. MERCHANT, Branch Manager,

50,-52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Premier Indian Pictorial Weekly,

The Hindu.

(ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY)

(PUBLISHED ON SUND AYS)

For Instruction And Entertainment

Regular Features

Topical Pictures
Short Stories & Sketches
Contributions by eminent writers
Up-to-date News of the World

Subscribe for a copy to-day

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.:			
	Inland	Rs. 1/.	Rs. 12
	Foreign	Rs. 1/12	Rs. 21

Apply to:—
MANAGER, THE HINDU, 100 MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS

INDIAN TEXTILE PAGE.

nprovements In Textile Machinery

UGGESTED CHANGES IN "BLOW ROOM" PROCESS

he Bombay Textile and Engineering Association organised 1931 a series of discussions on important technical sub- One of them, relating to improvement in textile machin- dealt with the "Blow Room" process. Mr. B. D. Kulkarni, ger of the Mysore Spinning Mills, analysed the subject tail. The important points discussed were:—

Whether acute or an obtuse angle on the spiked lattices as advantageous.

Whether the introduction of the Kirsheners' Beater instead of the two or the three bladed beater in the scutcher was advantageous.

Whether the rigid type of three or two bladed beater should be replaced by the cylinder having blades.

Whether pneumatic arrangement should be introduced even for the mixing bins to present a cleaner mixing room.

What was the efficient blow-room line for coarse as well as fine cottons.

What should be the arrangement of flues so that the impurities may be efficiently taken away by a forced draft to the chimney?

(By "TEXTILE ENGINEER).

Kulkarni, in opening the on stated that the work to the Blowroom of a mill was to open out cotanse it of foreign matter rm an even sheet of cotbe sent to the card room ure treatment with the ulobject of spinning the d thread out of it. The bale came to the mill in hard pressed condition, when stripped of the iron and the hassian, dropped in huge cakes of cotton. cakes not only contained but also a large quantity eign matter such as seed, and and sometimes even ieces and iron pieces as Those foreign matters were quired so far as spinning ncerned but they were not to the cotton as most of were keeping the company on right from their birth time the spinners took heir heads to call them for- nd drive them out thus ng the foreign matter of birthright.

as the birth-right too of to cover themselves otton fabrics and the spinould not produce yarn ex- the cost of separating from other foreign matters ccompany it. It was thus an had found it necessary ent mechinay capable of the foreign matter out the same time treat the with the greatest possible and consideration to in its strength.

SPIKED LATTICES.

he beginning the bales of were broken open by hand d to the openers and passhe scutchers. This treatment never eliminated foreign matter completely from cotton, necessitating the finding out of means to remove it keeping in view that the strength of the cotton should never be lost. This led to the introduction of Bale Breaker with the spiked lattices and an evenor roller to beat the cakes into smaller pieces and then the coveying lattices for automatic depositing of cotton in bins. Later on in order that better cleaning and loosening of cotton cakes might result a modification embodying the closely set spikes on the lattices with corresponding evenor roller were introduced. Mr. Kulkarni drew attention to the fact that the position of spikes in hopper feeders was either obtuse or acute and left to the audience to discuss the merits or demerits of them. Continuing he stated that the actual work of the blowroom began from the hopper feeders and then continued through progressive stages. through various other machines. The conveying lattices which deposited cotton to the bins were now getting replaced by pneumatic carriers which performed the double function of depositing cotton at the same time drew away a large amount of impurities from the opened out cotton even at the first stage and the mixing room was ultimately of a much cleaner appearance.

AIDS TO REMOVAL OF FOREIGN MATTER.

Referring to the arrangement of blow room line which was next to mixing Mr. Kulkarni stated that the bin would contain a Porcupine feed table with or without a hopper feeder attached to it, sending the cotton forward to one or two types of openers with large cleaning areas formed of guide bars; a few dust trunks before or after the openers or both and finally a hopper feeder, passing the cotton on to the scutching machine; all these combined together so that human labour is reduced to a minimum. After this the cotton was passed through the intermediate scutcher and the finisher scutcher or omitting the former in certain cases. These scutchers contained a large area of sharp bars over which the cotton was dashed by various types of beaters so that it would part with foreign matter referred to in the beginning. The removal of the foreign matter was further helped by the action of the exhaust fans placed generally after and below the beaters so that after the range of the beater over the cotton is finished it was passed over some more bars in a rufiled condition into the perforated circular cages through which finer impurities were carried to be deposited in the dust chambers by the current of air set up on account of fan. Mr. Kulkarni characterised what he stated so far as the agencies employed to open and clean the cotton emphasising a third very essential condition to be fulfilled before the finished lap out of the scutcher was delivered for further treatment, namely the uniformity of lap. He further emphasized "The uniformity of lap is very important without which desired results can never be obtained in carding and in final process of spinning. It is to fulfil this condition about the evenness that we find the arrangement of reserve boxes and feed regulating lever arrangements in the hopper feeders and the pedal of feed regulators with cone drums feed driving arrangement at the very commencement of the Process". Mr. Kulkarni then passed on to the very interesting latest aspects of cleaning and opening process of cotton.

UP AND DOWN STROKE CYLINDERS.

Continuing he stated "You must have found the machinists' mind very actively working on addition and subtraction in the arrangement, sequels, and sum total of machines in this dapartment. For instance, we shall take the gradual substitution of the rigid type of beaters existing at present in the scutchers by cylinders with numerous blades attached to them, on their surfaces or discs with blades mounted onto shafts. The introduction of these types seems to have originated in the idea of maintaining the original strength of the fibre and at the same time cleaning the cotton more than ever. The cotton here gets a fine tossing on the bars which is not possible with the rigid type. Besides, the zigzag arrangement of the blades on the cylinder ensures the proper treatment of cotton that is fed to such a machine. These cylinders are expected to avoid heavy crushing stroke of the scutcher beater and still open and clean cotton perhaps more efficiently. If the results come up to the expectations you can easily imagine the gain to the mill installing latest type of cylinder even at the cost of replacing the exacting machine.

The greatest gain would be in the use of slightly inferior cottons than what the mill might be using for the same counts of yarn, or, the increase in out put right from the speed frame to the spinning. Here again there are up stroke and down stroke cylinders. The difference that exists in these cylinders is in the first case the cotton is thrown up the bars first and than brought down along the path of the cylinder and in the latter case opposite course is followed. It may be remarked here that the cotton in the machine alternately occupies similar positions either way. I think the difference would be very little as long as the cotton is made to pass over as long a range of cleaning bars as possible and I may add here that the advantage seems to be on the side of the down stroke as the course is a natural one. The rigid type of beater is being replaced by another type of beater known as the Kircheners' beater having similar blades like the rigid ones but having points over it to act on cotton, which when treated under its range greatly helps the carding process by its combing action."

Referring again to the question the rigid beaters of finisher and inter-scutchers and cylinders of the new type Mr. Kulkarni stated that cotton in the form of a sheet of lap was presented to the rigid type of beaters but in the case of cylinders it was loosely fed. It was very well-known that once the impurities were imbedded into the sheet of cotton it was a difficult task to get rid of them. He felt that it was possible to remove more impurities from loosely fed cotton than from a sheet of lap. Thus a cylinder was an advantage from that point of view also.

(To Be Continued.)

Indusrial & Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd.,

The following are extracts from the Directors' Report submitted before the shareholders of the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co., Ld., at its 18th annual general meeting held on Monduy last:—

Your Directors have the pleasure to submit their Report together with the audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1931. As we are all aware the last year was also an year of economic depression all over the world in general and in our Country in particular. Inspite of this depression the progress of the Company has been maintained and it has been possible to present a satisfactory Report.

Ordinary Branch.—In this branch during the year 2722 proposals were received for assurance amounting to Rs. 60,28,000/ out of which 2406 proposals have resulted in Policies assuring in aggregate the sum of Rs. 50,34,000 £500 as against Rs. 45,34,750 of the last year and the rest are either declined postponed or are awaiting completion.

Rs. 250 Branch.—During the year 16 Proposals were received in this Branch of which 9 Proposals have resulted in Policies, assuring in aggregate the sum tof Rs. 2250 and the rest are either declined, postponed or are awaiting completion.

The total number of Policies in force on the Books of the Company is 10,400 assuring in all the sum of Rs. 2,12,34,069-6-3 and £500 out of which Rs. 4,93,500 have been re-insured.

Claims.—During the year in the Ordinary Branch 168 Claims by death and survival amounting to Rs. 2,87,105-6-1 were considered by us as against 146 Claims amounting to Rs. 2,11,685-8-4 in the last year and in the Industrial Branch 9 Claims by death and survival amounting to Rs. 2,092-2-2 were considered by us as against 19 Claims amounting to Rs. 5,749-9-5 in last year. These Claims have been either paid or outstanding.

Revenue Account.—From the Revenue Account it will be found that the Life Assurance Fund has increased from Rs. 24,64,163-14-7 to Rs. 29,25,962-3-9. Besides this there is a Reserve Fund of Rs. 1,66,866-6-2 and a Special Investment Reserve Fund amounting to Rs. 1,37,140-6-11.

The Investments are shown at cost. The Market Value of the securities, as at 31st December 1931 was much below the cost price, due to the abnormally low market rates prevailing at that time. But the greater part of this depreciation has now been wiped out by subsequent rapid appreciation in Market Values, and the position now is such that the Investment Reserve Fund is a substantial provision for the depreciation to-day. We may further say, that so long as our Income from Investments is secure, the temporary fluctuations in Market Values will have little effect on the prosperity and profit earning and distributing power of the Company.

Dividend.—Your Directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 0-6-0 per share of 6¼ per cent for the year ending 31st December 1931.

Have you seen our "Silk Finish" varieties

of mercerised Poplins, Coatings, Cord Cloths, Suitings, Sarees, etc., in a host of designs and colours?

Pay a visit

to our following retail shops and the moment you touch them you will stop buying Silk piece-goods and other goods.

Because,

our goods equal any of the finest fabrics in the class that have been imported in India.

You will a lso

full range of sorts in multicoloured designs in different sizes of dainty Teapoy covers, Table covers, Napkins, Towels, Bed overs, Handkerchiefs, fine Dhoties, Sarees, Mulmulls, Nainsooks, Voils, plain Longcloths, Twills, Drills, Satin Ducks, Satin Drills, Shirtings, Sucies, Tapestry and Curtain cloth, etc.,

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Sons, Ltd.

12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.

Opp- Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi.

RETAIL SHOP AT:—Bhaskar Mansion, Corner of Sandhurst Road, Azad Bhuvan, Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.

AGENTS:—

The Currimbhoy Mills.,
The E. Pabaney Mills.,
The Fazulbhoy Mills,
The Pearl Mills.,
The Crescent Mills.,
The Kasturchand Mills.,
The Bradbury Mills.,
The Indore Malwa United Mills.,
The Ceylon Spg. & Wvg. Mills., Co., Ltd.
The Osmanshahi Mills.,

THE CURRIMBHOY GOODS ARE FAMOUS FOR THEIR QUALITY AND DURABILITY AT ECONOMIC PRICES.

EDSU FABRICS

ee
ll the
arieties
t our shops

are durable cheap and tasteful.

They solve the problem of those who want the very best in cloth, but who cannot afford to pay fancy prices.

9, Forbes St., FORT,

67, Esplanade Road, FORT,

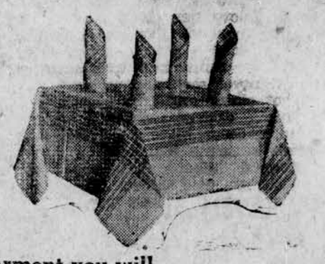
Victoria Gardens Road, BYCULLA.

For over fifty years the brains and art of EDSU technicians have been occupied in evolving ever finer and more interesting cloth. Fifty years of technical experiment and artistic research have gone into the fine fabrics you are offered to-day under the world-famous trade mark

THE SEAL OF EDSU EFFICIENCY

In the old days India could make cloth suitable for the whole civilized world, and now in 1932, fabrics such as EDSU are gradually putting our Land back into the position of fine supremacy which it ought to enjoy. EDSU, as the great pioneer of this progress, is proud to be Indian

EDSU FABRICS



For your house as well as for every kind of garment you will find EDSU most suitable and also very light in its demands on your pocket. While in one of our shops you will really enjoy yourself selecting from the EDSU range, and you will come away satisfied to a degree you have rarely experienced.

The fame of EDSU has grown up through these qualities

ECONOMY
DURABILITY
SMARTNESS
UTILITY

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Ashad, Shood 4, 1988.
Parsi—Bahman 4, 1301
Muslim—Rabilaval, 2, 1351.
Sunrise—6hr. 6m.
Sunset—7hr. 20m.
Hightide—1-39; 14-24.
Lowtide—6-57, 20-01.
Phases of the Moon: 1st quarter 11th July 8h 37m a.m. Full Moon, 18th July, 2h 36m a.m. Last quarter 25th July, 7h 11m a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.
S.S. "Comorin" with English mails of June 23, due at 5 p.m.
Harwood League: Green Howards vs. Attached Section, Cooperage 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 9.

S. S. "Carthage" with foreign mails sails at 1 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

Excelsior: "Broadway Scandals". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empress: "Rio Rita". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Capitol: "Flying High." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Rialto: "Susan Lenox,". Daily at 4, and 6-30 p.m.
Pathe: "Street Scene". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Thursday at 3-30 p.m.
Wellington: "Love Parade". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
West-End: "White Devil," Daily at 5-30, 7-45 and 10 p.m.
Palace Talkies: "Stepping Sisters." Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12-30 p.m., gramophone records; 9-10 p.m. news in Hindi; 9-20 p.m. Bai Sunderabai's popular songs with D. Parwatkar (sarangi.)

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Common Jurors attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION

A general meeting and "Social" of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the Unton Hall, Blavtsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-morrow (Friday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.)

MISSING HINDUS

The Hon. Secretary of the Hindu Relief Committee writes:—

Mr. Anant Laxman Shirvadker age 36, and Mr. Raghunath Narayan Gavli age 18 are reported to be missing.

Mr. Narayan Shivaram Jadhav, who was missing, is found at Santacruz and he is safe.

DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT:—An ordinary metting of the Deutsche Gesellschaft (German Society) will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 55 Girgaum Road. A paper will be read in German. There will be conversation and discussion in German. Dr. A S Paranjpe will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE:—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karanja" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 13th instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Acknowledgment

We have received a typewriter ribbon manufactured by Paratype Manufacturing Co. (100 Clive Street, Calcutta). It is, we are informed, made in India with special attention to suit the Indian climate. It is priced at Re. 1/ each.

CLEARANCE SALE

NOW PROCEEDING

SPECIAL OFFER IN

MEN'S SOCKS

Art Silk with Re-enforced

TOE AND HEEL IN SHADES OF LIGHT OR DARK GREY SAND and TAN

SIZES 9-1/2, 10, 10-1/2 inch.

USUAL PRICE Rs. 2/4 PER PAIR

SALE PRICE Rs. 1/8 PER PAIR

6 PAIRS for Rs. 8/8.

ASTOR REES & Co.

TAJ MAHAL ARCADE. Strand Road Bombay.

MAYOR'S S O S

CITIZENS MEETING INVITED

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

"In view of the seriousness of the situation" in the city, the Mayor, Mr. D. N. Chandavarkar, has called together a few citizens belonging to different communities to meet informally this evening in the Mayor's parlour at Corporation Buildings for "a free and frank discussion of the causes that lie at the root of the trouble and with a view to removing misunderstandings."

We understand that a meeting of a similar kind has also been called by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

FUNERAL PROCESSIONS

Order Intended To Preserve Peace

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The orders of the Police Commissioner prescribing route for funeral processions, have been misunderstood in some quarters.

Inquiries go to show that these orders are made in the interest of the peace of the City and in the interests of the Hindus and Muslims themselves. The object of the orders is merely to minimise the chances of collision between members of the two communities and to enable relations to dispose of the dead peacefully and with proper respect.

The orders are only temporary and will be withdrawn as soon as conditions permit.

POLICE ORDERS TAKE EFFECT ...

For the first time since last Wednesday, when the riots broke out again, no fatal or serious case of injury was reported at any city hospital till noon. The tension that prevailed in the affected area is also definitely on the wane, although the great majority of shops in that area are still closed.

The change in the weather brought about by the heavy downpour of rain since last evening may claim at least some credit for this happy change in the situation.

POLICE ORDER.

Yet another cause of the trouble during the last seven days used to be the many Muslim and Hindu funeral processions passing through mixed localities. Almost invariably such processions used to lead to clashes between the two communities and lead to further trouble. It has, however, been stopped for the present by the two orders of the Police Chief prescribing different routes for Hindu and Muslim funeral processions intending to go their respective cremeteries at Queen's Road.

Other preventive measures adopted by the authorities are still in force. The Royal Garrison Artillery relieved the Irish Fussiliers this morning at 6 a.m.

CARRYING LETHAL WEAPONS?

High Court Orders Release Of Appellant On Bail

Mr. Justice Patker and Mr. Justice Nanavaty on the Appellate Side of the High Court admitted the appeal of one Nandkumar Ramdev a Pardeshi Bhaiyya who was convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of carrying lethal weapons in contravention of the Police Commissioner's order.

The accused stated that he arrived in Bombay from Calcutta on June 9, and was arrested on the Victoria Terminus station by a police officer. He was not aware of the Commissioner's order prohibiting persons from carrying lethal weapons. The stick that he had with him was the one he was usually carrying at his native place. The Magistrate had wrongly held that the accused must have been aware of the Commissioner's order which had been in force for many days, and that the accused's object was to use the stick for striking somebody.

After hearing Mr. V. N. Chhatrapati who appeared for the accused their Lordships admitted the appeal and ordered the accused to be released on bail.

Police Pickets In "E" Ward

Messrs. A R Dimtimker M M Kuledar, Prof. Soares Principal Buel. Abdul Qudus Khan J.P., E I Dalvi Dr. Save and others of the "E" Ward Conciliation Committee toured the Ward and have arranged for Police pickets at Haines Road in accordance with the request of the inhabitants of this locality.

VICTIMS OF RIOTS

Coroner's Inquiry

BOMBAY Wednesday.

The city coroner concluded today inquests on the bodies of five Muslims and two Hindus (one of them not identified) all victims of recent rioting in Bombay.

Of the seven cases all from the Maharbavdi section, one was a victim of police firing, five of stabbing while the last one died of not having taken food properly in the hospital a month-and-a-half after he had received injuries on May 17 last.

Mahomed Shaikh Abdulla (22) was found lying injured with a bullet wound at Jambali Moholla on July 2, at 10-30 p.m. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died soon after admission.

Sub-Inspertor Jayawant stated "There was rioting of a very serious nature in Jambli Moholla that night and therefore the police were forced to open fire in order to quell the riot.

The jury returned a verdict of death caused by gun shot wound "This is a case of justifiable homicide" added the jury.

CULPRITS NOT TRACED.

Jumma Usman (35) was stabbed suddenly by a rioter at Falkland Road on June 26 about 8-30 p.m. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died at 12-30 a.m. on the following day. The police have not traced the culprits so far.

The jury's verdict was death due to shock and haemorrhag from hominidal stab-wound.

Mahomedalli Shaikh Ahmed (30) was stabbed by a rioter on May 17 last at the junction of Khoja Street and Sandhurst Road where there was rioting His right arm was broken. He was removed to the Congress Hospital the same day. He died yesterday morning. The police have not been able to trace the culprits so far.

The jury: Death was caused by inanition, not having taken food properly in the Congress Hospital.

In the following four cases jury's verdict was death due to homicidal stab-wound inflicted by rioters.

Ahmed Ibrahim was stabbed at Panjrapole Street on July 2 at 10 p.m. He was removed by Deputy Inspector McCarthy to the J. J. Hospital where he died at 12-20 a.m. on the following day. Among other injuries he had an incised wound penetrating the lever.

PICKED UP ON THE ROAD

Ali Kunji Mammu (28) was found lying injured at the junction of the third Kumbharwada lane and Sandhurst Road on June 11 at 9-30 p.m. He was stabbed by a rioter. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died at 3-15 p.m. on the following day.

Govind Gopal (22) an employee in a dispensary at Bhendi Bazaar was found lying injured at Bhendi Bazaar on July 1 at about 11-20 a.m. He was stabbed by a rioter. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died the same day at 7-45 p.m. The police have not traced the culprits.

An unknown Hindu (55) was found lying in a dying condition on the foot-path at Abdul Rehman Street on July 2 at about 11-45 a.m. He had received a stab wound on the left side back to the inner side of the left shoulder-blade, injuring the left lung. As he was being taken to the J. J. Hospital, he died on the way. His body was not identified.

GERMAN CONSUL AT SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC

Dr. Richter's Tribute To India's Cultural Heritage

Dr. Richter, the German Consul in Bombay, accompanied by Prof. G. M. Jadhav paid a visit to Prof. B. R. Deodhar's School of Indian Music at Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum on Wednesday evening.

Dr. Richter seemed much interested in the work of the School and paid a tribute to Prof. Deodhar for keeping alive the cultural heritage of India in these days when so many alien interests had made in-roads into the cultural and artistic life of the country. India, like Germany, had a rich and glorious musical tradition, said Dr. Richter and he was very much pleased to see so many young girls and boys devotees of the noble art of music patronising Prof. Deodhar's School. He wished them all success and the best of luck.

A select programme of music was gone through by the pupils of the School for the entertainment of the honoured guest who seemed pleased with some of the Indian melodies specially rendered by Miss Sumati Oak and Miss Manek Kabadi.

Prof. Deodhar in a neat little speech thanked Dr. Richter for the honour done to the School.

Prof. Deodhar referred to the common bond that binds all musicians whether Western or Eastern and dwelt upon the special traits of Eastern music and the way of approach for a Westerner to appreciate the best and the sublime that is in Indian music.

After spending an enjoyable evening, the German Consul left the School.

Anti Riot Committee On The Move

Checks Mischievous Propaganda

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Workers Anti-Riot Committee have begun its work in right earnest this morning. The prominent members of the committee moved about the Parel area in taxis and went to a number of place where the communal poison has spread to some extent and also to the localities where the rioting had taken place. These tours had a very good effect on the minds of the workers.

Handbills were distributed broadcast in the Madanpura, Kalachowki, DeLisle Road, Jacob Circle and Byculla localities. It was found that the large majority of workers were so far absolutely unaffected by the communal poison but active efforts have been made to spread it and to counteract which propaganda by means of leaflets and personal visits to affected areas was, it was thought, the best remedy. The committee will, therefore, continue moving about the working class area in the morning as well as in the evening.

Since this morning there was a good deal of commotion in the Poibavdi locality owing to a rumour that a mosque was defiled. This rumour was spread to all the Muslim localities and a regular stream of Muslims began to come to the Muslid in question. The members of the committee went to the place and distributed Urdu leaflets and tried to pacify the crowd of excited Muslims. They had an interesting experience with a few of the busybodies there.

In the evening also the members of the committee went round the working class locality and saw the situation for themselves.

The situation at Poibavdi was somewhat improved in the later part of the day. The angry Muslims who had crowded there dispersed some time in the afternoon. A report got currency in the working class areas that there was some firing near the Musjid in the afternoon. Immediate steps were taken to stop the spreading of the rumour. There is an effective Police bundobast near the Musjid at Poibavdi.

A meeting of the Anti-Riot Committee was held in the evening and the whole situation was reviewed. It was decided to bring out a fresh leaflet to-morrow and give the members of the committee some distinctive badges to mark them out. Mr. Mahomed Siddick and V. B. Karnik were elected Secretaries of the committee and Abdul Majid Hakim, treasurer.

WAIT FOR "SMUGGLERS"

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Two Muslims, alleged to be members of a gang of opium smugglers, were arrested yesterday by Inspector Hudson, of the Bombay Excise Department, at the Victoria Terminus when they got down from the North-east Passenger Train. They were found in possession of contraband opium valued at about Rs 1,950.

The names of the accused are: Darwesh Hazara and Majtaba Abdul.

They were placed to-day before Mr. D.N.D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, who directed the accused to be released on a deposit of Rs. 1,000 with one surety in like amount.

Heavy Showers During The Day

Following the heavy rain last night, heavy showers of rain fell again in the City before mid-day cooling the atmosphere.

The rains considerably helped to preserve the peace.

The low-lying areas such as Nul Bazar, Jacob's Circle, Sankli Street, Bhendy Bazar and Byculla were flooded and pedestrians had to wade their way in ankle-deep water.

Tram-cars which were going half-empty for many days, were well-patronised and so were the Victoria-drivers, who have been struggling for their existence since the riots began for want of customers.

RETRENCHMENT OF SALARIES

Equity In Municipal Scheme

BOMBAY, Wednesda.

In a letter to the Municipal Standing Committee, the Commissioner refers to the Standing Committee's resolution of March last sanctioning the revision of pay of clerical and certain other appointments in municipal service, and says the effect of the cal grade has been revised from resolution is that:— (1) the cleri- Rs. 60-5-15 to Rs. 55—4—115—5—140; (2) the salaries of new employees below Rs. 200 other than clerks are to be subjected to a cut of 12-1/2 per cent; and (3) subject to the sanction of the Corporation the cut of 12-1/2 per cent. is also to be applied to posts carrying emoluments of over Rs. 200 per mensem.

The sanction of the Corporation to (3) has been withheld pending further consideration by the committee as to who should be treated as 'new entrants' for purposes of the proposed cut. But the other two proposals are being given effect to.

As the committee are aware, in connection with the budget proposals for the current year the Corporation approved of a graded cut of five to 10 per cent. in the salaries of all employees When the proposals for this cut were made by me it was not contemplated that the cut should apply to posts, the salaries of which were revised as a measure of retrenchment.

GOVERNMENT METHOD.

The 10 per cent. cut in the salaries of Government servants is made applicable to "all Government servants including those who have been appointed on the existing scales of pay reduced by annas two in the rupee or on scales of pay which have been otherwise recently revised."

On the other hand the Bombay Port Trust, who have adopted a uniform cut of five per cent. on salaries of Rs. 84 per mensem and over have laid down that the cut should not be applied in the case of any employee whose emoluments have been reduced owing to re-grading of his appointment or other revision connected with the present retrenchment."

I am of opinion that the rule followed by the Port Trust is the more equitable and should be made applicable to our employees, who are in some cases subjected to higher cuts than those imposed by the Port Trust; and request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the same rule being made applicable to our employees."

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.
New York, July 6.

Previous closing	3.54 3/4
To-day's closing	3.56

T. T. ON NEW YORK.
London, July 6.

Previous closing	3.54 7/8
To-day's opening	3.55 1/2
To-day's closing	3.56

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER
New York, July 6.

Previous closing rate	5.91
To-day's opening rate	5.92
Difference	plus .01
To-day's closing rate	6.21
Difference	plus .30

BROACH EXPECTATIONS

July/August	Rs. 175
April/May	Rs. 190

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER
Liverpool, July 6.

Previous closing rate	4.42
To-day's opening rate	4.45
Difference	plus .03
To-day's closing rate	4.52
Difference	plus .10

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, July 6.

Silver ready	16 9/16
Lower	1/16
Silver forward	16 5/8
Lower	1/16

Continent sold.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, July 6.

1st settlement	54	7	0
2nd settlement	54	7	0
3rd settlement	54	15	0
4th settlement	28	9	0

PATHE

Samuel GOLDWYN presents

"STREET SCENE"

From Elmer Rice's Prize Drama

KING VIDOR'S Production

UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE

SYLVIA SIDNEY WILLIAM COLLIER, JR. ESTELLE TAYLOR

Dripping with drama! Packed with emotion!

During Curfew Order SPECIAL MATINEE DAILY 3-30 P.M. DAILY AT 6-30 P.M. NO SHOW AT 10 P.M.

SATURDAY NEXT

BILLIE DOVE in THE AGE FOR LOVE

A Story that seethes to overflowing with humanness that saturates modern marriage!

A UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE.

TOWARDS A NEW THEATRE

"Hamlet" Staged Successfully

(By Our Art And Dramatic Critic.)

Versatality has been, for the present generation of players, out of mode. The devastating scale and experiments of the screen have already brought the revolving circle of fashion to the point where the versatile player dares emerge from obscurity. Probably, that is one of the reasons which prompted the "Indian National Theatre" to open its season with the immortal play which has for ages secured the respect of all nations and tried the skill of the best artists the world over. That is, of course, the homage to the undying genius of Shakespeare, the playwright. That is, at the same time, naturally, the initial handicap for those who arrive newly near the footlights. But the difference natural to the undertaking was in, all probability, overcome by the equally natural desire on the part of the players, almost all of them new to the venture, to seek expression from a tried and unfailing source of inspiration. "Poetic" plays and the modern screen craze for unmeaning speed of movement have tended to destroy almost all values of significance in the story "The Indian National Theatre" has already experienced, the sad dearth of adequately translated Indian plays. These are, presumably, some of the reasons which justifiably explains the choice by the Theatre of "Hamlet" as its opening play of the season.

Judged by its "Repetition General," the rendering of the play almost justified its choice.

This is not, by any chance, to suggest that defects in diction, accent and movement were altogether unnoticeable. They were, under the circumstances inevitable but avoidable. That they were in fact, definitely sought to be avoided should be the tribute to the praiseworthy zest of the players.

Mr. Mubarak, who acted as Claudius king of Denmark, was freely confident although occasionally given to irrelevant swagger. Mr. Talpade as Polonius and Mr. Prithviraj as Laertes, were perceptibly self-conscious. Of the courtiers, friends and attendants the same courtesy of Osric, played by Mr. Aziz Lalji revealed his latent talents Mr. Waman Talpade as the Ghost was, decidedly more conspicuous, in voice, costume and movement, than he should have been.

Srimati Sunalini Devi, who acted Gertrude, the Queen of Denmark, acted with effective reticence and almost unperturbed dignity. Srimati Gracia Devi played her part of Ophelia with complete absorption which toned down her occasionally corrupt lapses. Mr. Grant Anderson was, clearly and effectively interpretive. His deliberate pauses, silent intervals, were logically interpreted by co-ordinate and significant movement gestures and expression.

The Indian players have proved that the language problem, diction and accent, or the problems of voice production are not unsurmountable. They have moreover, the gift as could be seen the other night, for expression. If Mr. Grant could communicate to his colleagues, the artistic skill with which he co-ordinates action with speech, the advice which Hamlet offered to the strolling players, the future of the Indian National Theatr is assured.

The stage-craft was necessarily and rightly a result of the economy of means. The lighting was, with one or two exceptions, well arranged. Only, the grave-digger's required a more obscure angle than the one they obtained.

"The Indian National Theatre" has marched a step forward to the new theatre and it is only right that the courage and enterprise of the players should meet with the big response they deserve.

The theatre will stage "Mrichha Katik" known as the "Toy Cart" of Sudrak on Saturday after two further performances of Hamlet to-night and to-morrow night.

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House

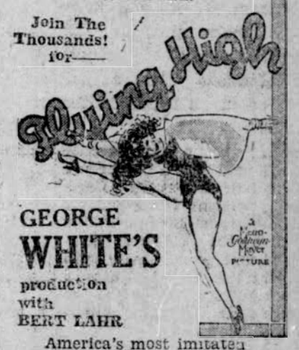
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

RIOTOUS MUSICAL COMEDY

LILTING SONGS! SWELL GIRLS! CRAZY COMEDY!

Dance Ensembles By The Man Who Made "WHOOPEE."

Join The Thousands! for



GEORGE WHITE'S production with BERT LAHR

America's most imitated comedian CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD The Longest Laugh in Pictures

Also 4 REELS OF COMEDY LAUREL AND HARDY in "BEAU HUNKS"

Free List Entirely Suspended.

PLANS OPEN. BOOK NOW.

THE RIALTO

DAILY AT 4 & 6-30 P.M.

NO SHOW AT 10 P.M. TO-DAY.

GRETA GARBO IN M. G. M. ROMANTIC SENSATION

SUSAN LENOX

ALSO A LAUREL & HARDY COMEDY.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1932

BACK TO BIRKENHEAD

So far as the condemnation of the new proposed constitutional procedure is concerned, the statement issued by the Western India Liberal Association leaves little to be desired. The gist of the statement is that the new procedure is "at every stage" "a definite and complete abandonment of the method of the Round Table Conference", as enunciated again and again by Lord Irwin and is, therefore, "a distinct breach of the definite pledges given from time to time by the Prime Minister on behalf of His Majesty's Government." The Council of the Association accordingly declare that "they cannot accept it" (the new procedure). We are glad to note from the various statements issued by Liberal leaders and their associations that the Liberals are practically unanimous in condemning the new method and in refusing to accept it.

BIRKENHEAD SPIRIT.

It is unnecessary to follow the Liberal Association's detailed examination of the new procedure to show that it is a deliberate attempt "to restore in effect the procedure proposed for the Simon Commission, which met with such nation-wide condemnation." We have already made that clear in these columns. Mr. Winston Churchill, who speaks probably with a fuller knowledge of Sir Samuel Hoare's intentions than anyone has declared in an article in the "Daily Mail":

> There is to be no recrudescence of the Round Table Conference and the Federal Structure Committee is to come to an end.... ....The Government is breaking away from the detestable pretence of making a treaty with an abstraction called India—a political India which means little more than a handful of disloyal politicians.

Mr. Churchill has made it very clear that, as Mr. H. N. Kunzru puts it, the "Birkenhead spirit which had been banished is in the ascendant again" and Britain is again out "to impose its will on India."

THE PERTINENT QUESTION.

The Liberals are perfectly right in their condemnation of the new Tory plans for India and generally in their diagnosis of the present political situation. But the pertinent question now is, not whether the diagnosis is right—there is little doubt of that—but what is to be the remedy or how the Birkenhead spirit is again to be exorcised. On this vital point the Western India Liberal Association's statement is reticent except that it refuses to "accept" the new method. A bolder, clearer lead, such as was promptly given by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to the whole country in respect of the Simon Commission, would have been more serviceable both to the Liberals and the other parties in the country. The Bombay Liberals seem to have a definite idea about not accepting the new plan but they are only wasting precious time in urging the Executive of the All-India National Liberal Federation "to recommend to the Federation to reconsider the whole position of the Liberal Party in regard to all further stages of the constitutional enquiry."

INDIA MUST ALSO GO BACK.

This is carrying caution too far. Mr. Sachchidanand Sinha, whose caution and sense of responsibility is unquestioned, comes straight to the point and unhesitatingly declares:

"Those who were opposed in 1927 to the Birkenhead solution of the Indian constitutional problem by means of the Simon Commission are naturally now relegated to exactly the same position and must, therefore, restart their agitation from the same point and along the same line which they then felt justified in embarking upon, with the successful result that was clearly and authoritatively expressed in the House of Commons by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.....I am now waiting to see the declaration of the various constitutional parties in the country in favour of launching some such sustained agitation as was organised and successfully carried on against the Birkenhead scheme."

India must also go back to Birkenhead.

A BOLD LEAD.

It is to be hoped that the meeting of the R.T.C. delegates that is to be held in Bombay on Saturday will give a bold lead in the matter. The Birkenhead spirit was banished last time mainly by concerted uncompromising opposition and its recrudescence can be scotched only in the same manner. It will be good for all responsible leaders in the country to realise that millions of youths are anxiously watching whether the elders will give the country the bold lead that is needed. They may also realise that constitutional peaceful methods of agitation are now on their trial and that, if the most is not made of them in the present crisis, the prospect before India is a prolongation and intensification of the present unrest.

The Right To Exist

The All-India Railwaymen's Federation cannot be accused even by its worst enemies of not proceeding on approved trade union lines in its prolonged negotiations with the Railway Board. Thousands of men have been dismissed almost arbitrarily, as was proved before the Murphy Committee, without the least regard for the ultimate consequences. Nearly 50,000 men have been thrown out of employment and according to the communique issued by the Railway Board, instead of trying to improve the position, further retrenchments are recommended on communal lines. The Murphy Committee's suggestion was that the only test by which it was possible to decide whether a man should be retained or discharged was the length of his service, but the Railway Board have, of set purpose, imported the virus of communalism even into questions relating to Labour. The Railwaymen's Federation itself has kept itself aloof, we are glad to testify, from communal controversies, for in Trade Unions there is no room for communal or religious squabbles. After this it will be rather difficult for the Government to deny all responsibility for the communal troubles in India.

RAILWAY BOARD'S SILENCE.

However, that is only one aspect of the difficult problem created by the railway authorities through their lack of imagination and fairness in their dealings with the Federation. After a prolonged process of balloting the Federation decided to resort to an All-India Strike as an extreme measure to get the men's grievances righted. The Railway Board have already been informed of the men's determination and on the 13th the Federation will finally decide at Madras through its Council of Action, whether the final eventful step should be taken or not. The Railway Board have not yet come to a decision in the matter apparently, but looking at their attitude generally on the Labour question and the attitude also of the Tory reactionaries in England, there does not seem to be much hope that the question will be considered in an amicable and conciliatory spirit, with a view to do justice to the men.

FEDERATION'S DEMAND.

The Federation has put forward two suggestions to avoid further retrenchments: (1) Equality of sacrifice for all employees to avoid wholesale discharges by compulsory leave by rotation; (2) Temporary borrowing from the Depreciation Fund of Rs. 5 crores to meet the cost of employment. We shall deal only with the first one. There is a great deal of sense in it. After all the Railways are a Government concern and the administration has definite responsibilities to the public in this matter. The Railways employ over seven lakhs of men and the immediate result of a strike will be to throw this large body of workers out of employ, thus swelling the number of the unemployed who can be counted in crores in India. At a time like this, is it wise or politic to precipitate a railway strike throughout the country and add to the excitement which already exists and in the bargain dislocate the railway traffic throughout the length and breadth of India? The authorities will remember that the financial position of the Railways cannot, by any means, be considered very sound, and a general strike at this juncture on all railway lines is not likely to improve that position.

THE WISER COURSE.

One cannot contemplate with equanimity an India-wide strike and though we have no doubt about either the temper or the wide resources of the Government to cope with the situation—which in practice means enormous and thoughtless expenditure, and the entire dislocation of traffic and trade in the country,—it would be wiser for them to meet the Railwaymen's Federation more than half-way. The men have negotiated throughout these weary years with patience and doggedness born of intense suffering and the justice of their cause, yet their efforts have not been seconded by the Railway authorities. The first suggestion about the equality of sacrifice is a harmless one, and the Railway Board will not lose much by acceding to it.

THE WISER COURSE.

We refrain from going into the details of the whole question, for matters have reached a crisis and the sands are running out. It is not a matter of mere prestige, but the sum-total of human suffering among lakhs of loyal railway workers that has to be considered. The workers have a formidable task before them, for while the Government are thrice armed the men are comparatively weak. But these are just the considerations which should weigh with the Government in reaching a fair and equitable settlement of the question. The head of the Federation's Executive thought that it was likely the Government may make use of the Ordinances in meeting the situation, but it is to be hoped that they will do nothing of the kind. Is it not wise and even business-like to meet trouble half-way by conceding demands which are eminently fair and which translated in simple terms only mean the right to exist?

NOT FOR CEYLON

It is grateful to notice that Ceylon which has no communal electorates so far is sternly opposed to their introduction at this stage. The Muslims in Ceylon have got on very well all these years without the help of communal crutches and the recent effort made by a Muslim member of the State Council, by going on a political mission to England, to introduce communalism into politics, has dismally failed. There are many Indian communities resident in Ceylon, and sinister attempts are now being made by disappointed politicians to introduce the spirit of separatism for their personal ends. We are afraid this is a counter-move to discredit the united front presented by the State Council against the encroachments by the Governor on its rights. Ceylon should take a lesson from India and refuse to have separate electorates at any cost.

RIDDLE OF SECTION 162 OF CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Amendment Necessary To Avoid All Ambiguity

(By S. G. VELINKAR, Bar-at-Law)

III*

The concluding words of the first clause of S. 162 are "nor shall any such statement or record thereof whether in a police diary or otherwise or any part of such statement or record be used for any purpose (Save as hereinafter provided) **at any inquiry or trial in respect of any offence under investigation at the time when such statement was made.**" The words in block would mean by implication that such statement or record could be used at any inquiry or trial of any offence other than the one under investigation at the time when the statement was made.

TECHNICALLY CORRECT VIEW.

Let me illustrate this by a case. The police were investigating a charge of murder against certain persons. Certain property was stolen by the accused after killing a Chowkidar. This property was disposed of by them to certain Marwaris. During the course of investigation into the charge of murder certain statements were made by witnesses, as to how the stolen property was disposed of. Later on the murder trial commenced, and was concluded. Thereafter the Marwaris who were alleged to have received some of the stolen property were put on their trial. One of the witnesses who had given evidence in the murder trial was called as a witness for the prosecution in the later trial and a request was made to the Court under S. 162 that the accused be furnished with a copy of the statement of the witness made to the Police. The applicaion was refused on the ground that the offence of receiving stolen property was not under investigation at the time when the witness made his statement to the police. This again is a strict technical view of the letter of the law but certainly it is not within its spirit. No doubt technically the police were investigating the offence of murder and not the offence of receiving stolen property when the witness made his statement. The latter offence came to the notice of the police for the first time when a statement was made by the witness.

An important point which ought to be anticipated and set at rest in any future amendment of Section 162 is which sections of the Indian Evidence Act 1872 are overridden by it and which are not affected by the provisions of that section.

PRESENT ANOMALOUS POSITION.

In regard to this question the position at present is somewhat anomalous. Section 2 of the Indian Evidence Act provides 'inter alia' as follows: "But nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any provision of any Statute, Act or Regulation in force in any part of British India and not hereby expressly repealed." Then there is also the legal maxim "generalia specealibus non derogant" (general provisions do not derogate from special provisions). At present judicial opinion is divided as to whether the provisions of S. 162 Cr. P. Code fall within the category of "generalia" or "specialia:" Sometimes they are treated as "generalia" and sometimes as "specialia."

Thus it has been held that the provisions of S. 162 of the Criminal Procedure Code do not affect S. 27 of the Indian Evidence Act. (See the judgment of Ramesam J. in I.L.R. 51 Mad. 967—29 Cr.L.J. 1098 F.B.)

In the Full Bench case of Syamo Maha Patro, 33 Cr.L.J. 418, Waller J. at p. 432 says "to my mind whether you regard S. 162 as a general rule to which S. 27 of the Evidence Act is an exception or as a special rule applicable to accused persons and therefore itself an exception to the general rule under Sec. 8 of the Evidence Act, it is impossible to believe that the legislature in framing Sec. 162 of the Criminal Procedure Code intended by a side-wind to repeal or modify the effect of a general statute of such great importance as the Evidence Act and the general provision in it of such obvious use in the administration of justice as section 8 thereof." This line of reasoning treats Sec. 8 of the Evidence Act as a special provision and Sec. 162 of the Criminal Procedure Code as a general provision.

A CALCUTTA DECISION.

In the case of Rahigaddi v. Emperor I. L. R. 58 Cal. 1009, a Bench of the Calcutta High Court held that the general provisions of Sec. 165 of the Evidence Act by which a judge has power to ask any questions he pleases in order to discover or to obtain proper proof of relevant facts cannot exercise that power for the purpose of introducing evidence in contravention of Sec. 162 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. This implies that the provisions of Sec. 165 of the evidence Act were treated as "generalia" and those of Sec. 162 of the Criminal Procedure Code as 'specialia'.

Clause (2) of Sec. 162 of the Criminal Procedure Code lays down that "nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to any statement falling within the provisions of Section 32, Clause (1) of the Indian Evidence Act." This strongly indicates that the legislature intended that the spe-

(Continued on page 7.)

*Previous articles appeared on the 5th and 6th instant.

Notes of the Day

Plenty Of Time.

In reply to a question Sir Samuel Hoare declined to commit himself to the date for the establishment of the Joint Select Committee on the Federal Constitution and said, it must depend on the "progress in preparing the necessary materials." Nobody is in a hurry apparently, and they will all take their own time. The Viceroy is hastening slowly and since both, British and Indian Governments "must be judges of the time and measures of each advance" the Moderates need not be very anxious. Everything comes to him who waits. Government securities are booming both in India and England. That shows the stability of the Government and the measure of confidence inspired among speculators.

The Real Dictators.

The "best protection for the great sums invested" in India by Great Britain "is a satisfied India. Faith with the bond-holders cannot be broken, but any restriction on the new Federal Government's powers must be kept at the minimum." The "Spectator," which is responsible for this comment, like so many others in England, wants to worship both God and Mammon at the same time. While it does not want to lose sight of the interests of its patrons, the bond-holders, it also wants to pay its lip service to the cause of freedom! It is good to know sometimes in these fits of candour that there are bond-holders in the background who are the real dictators of the British policy in India. There are Indians who have a childlike and excessive faith in the hand of Providence working through Sir Samuel Hoare and it will do their consciences much good to be told that the interests of British investors must always be supreme, because the bond-holders hold India.

"Dope Fiends."

The Government of Assam have issued a communique attempting to refute the allegation that Government "are going back on all their solemn declarations in regard to their opium policy and taking all the measures which are likely to bring recruits in large numbers to the ghastly army of dope fiends." The communique, however, is anything but reassuring. It was only recently that the Government accepted the recommendation of the local Legislative Council to reduce progressively the rations of opium allowed to persons under a certain age. It was an extremely modest reform, but the Government admit in their communique that the Governor has now directed that in several hill districts "the reduction of rations should cease" and that District Officers have been enjoined "to exercise their powers with discretion" in the issue of permits for the purchase of opium. This means in plain language that in the unhappy districts there is to be practically no restriction on the sale of opium except the Officers' discretion.

A Frivolous Plea.

How the Officers have, in the past, used their discretion in this matter may be gauged from the fact that, whereas the normal consumption of opium for medicinal purposes is only six seers for each 10,000 of the population, in several districts of Assam the average consumption has ranged from 100 to 200 seers and in the whole province it is about 50 seers per 10,000. Yet the Government have stopped, in the hill-districts, even a very slight restriction of rations on the familiar but frivolous plea that if Government do not provide enough opium for the addicts, the latter may produce illicit opium. If any people attempt to ruin or kill themselves with illicit opium, the most honest way is to detect them and prevent them from doing so, but not to press licit opium on them. It is a pity that this most elementary principle of humanity needs to be pressed so often on the Government.

DR. D'AVOINE'S SUGGESTION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I read in yesterday's evening edition of the "Chronicle" a letter by a Mahomedan gentleman, Mr. Muhammad A. Patel, in which he makes certain suggestions to put a stop to the devastating riot which is not only a standing disgrace to the fair name of Bombay, but is also rapidly ruining the city.

He has associated my name with those of some prominent citizens of Bombay suggesting that we should discuss the question of amalgamating the Muslim Relief Committee with that of the Hindus. I am sorry I cannot quite follow his idea and wonder what good this would do. Since people are out to suggest the best means to put an end to this serious strife, may I be permitted to make the following suggestion:—

That request be made to all the influential moulvis and other religious leaders of the Mahomedan community and the Swamis and other influential religious leaders of the Hindus to convene an urgent meeting of both these communities and urge upon them seriously to represent to their people the folly of this fratricidal war and the certain ruin that must follow in its wake.

These religious leaders must surely have a great influence with their followers and are more likely to be listened to than other social leaders. If a large number of each community could be induced to assemble on the maidan and the matter gets discussed seriously, a large procession of both communities (or better of all communities including the European) can then be made to pass through the worst affected area and proclaim peace. Such an "All-Communities" procession marching together must surely have an impressive influence on the masses.

It must be apparent to every serious person that the efforts of the Peace Committees are, so far, powerless in the present mood of the belligerents. They might be more successful in going round and inducing the religious leaders to use their influence which I suggest they should do as soon as possible.—Yours, etc.

C. L. D'AVOINE.
3, Morland Road,
Byculla, July 6.

Tipsy-Cake

We pointed out yesterday in this column the necessity for the continuance of the deadlock at Lausanne. And we were right. It has now become more than a deadlock. But do not expect an early wind-up of the Conference. That's not what these conferences are for.

* * *

We take pride in this column for a peculiar gift of political prophecy, and we never let our clients down like the astrologers whom Professor Karve so ruthlessly exposes. We work on a scientific principle. Never prophesy until you are sure.

* * *

You will realise, we hope, that the Lausanne Conference is as a matter of fact going on very well and doing all that is expected of it. Reuter says,

"Towards the end of the day very intensive discussions were held, in which Mr. MacDonald was the central figure, showing signs of strain."

To-morrow, we expect, Sir John Simon will come into the limelight with one of his luncheon parties.

* * *

Mrs. Sidney Webb after touring Russia and finding everything O. K., no unemployment and lots of energy, had to satisfy her Mugwump itch for fault-finding,—so she says,

"Some dresses of the young ladies on holiday were far too smart for Communist ethics, and the party ought to issue a decree against painted lips."

* * *

It is this insensate craving to make life "drab and dreary" that has made socialism unpopular in Europe. The Soviet knows better.

* * *

Mr. R. A. Gole intends to propose at the next meeting of the Bombay Corporation that the companion to the old Boiler which was recently the subject of a full dress debate—or two—should be presented to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—as a warning to the students, we suppose, not what to be in their later lives.

* * *

But what's the matter with having the boiler set up in the Member's Tea-room, where it could perform the double useful functions of boiling the members' tea and hard-boiling the opinions of Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar and his fellow Die-Hards.

* * *

Bori Bunder has conferred "Hereditary Patelships" on a number of Patels in Surat District for loyalty to Government during the C. D. movement. The Collector had announced only that they were made Patels for life. No doubt he will now revise the orders, according to the Babe's estimate of what constitutes a fitting reward for defying the Congress "zoolum."

* * *

"A well-known restaurant of Bombay", says a contemporary, "has lately introduced a happy Calcutta custom—that of allowing the customer to pour out his own whisky from the bottle without the embarrassing restriction of a peg measurement."

But we believe the custom has been abandoned in Calcutta. So many Scots brought their flasks with them.

* * *

However, now the "embarrassing restriction" of the peg measurement has been removed, we hope the dull columns of our contemporary will liven up a bit.

* * *

"If there is ever again to be any sense of security in Bombay ..... respect for authority must be re-established; and the population of the city—of every grade and every community—must be made to realise that the maintenance of order and the protection of life and property are the first care of the Government."—"Times of India".

Somehow that's just how we feel ourselves. Has anyone else had the same bright idea?

* * *

"Sir Leonard Reynolds spoke most eloquently of the finest traits of His Highness' personality, which enabled him to make his mark in the Empire as a Statesman, a Scientist of no mean repute, an Artist, a Philosopher, a princely host, an original thinker who had the courage of his convictions, and last but not least—a true friend."

And we would venture to add an indefatigable collector of photographs.

GRAVE MENACE TO TRADE & INDUSTRY

Indian Merchants' Chamber Demands Repeal Of Ordinance

GRANT OF FULL RESPONSIBLE GOVT. ALONE WILL SATISFY COUNTRY

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in a statement on the declaration of policy made by the Secretary of State for India, say:—

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have carefully considered the declaration of policy, in regard to Indian constitutional reforms, made in the British Parliament by the Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India, on the 27th June last. They find in the tone, as well as the substance of that declaration, ample grounds for the utmost alarm and dismay, regarding not only the future of India, but also the peace of mankind and the lifting of the present economic depression that envelopes the whole world.

The Committee find the statement of policy couched, from beginning to end, in a tone of uncompromising hostility to Indian aspirations which had, until only the beginning of this year, been studiously fostered and encouraged by common consent.

NOT A RAY OF HOPE.

The resolve of the Secretary of State not to consent to a "drawn battle" with the elements which represent the advanced wing of Indian political opinion; his impatience of any criticism, not only against the Ordinance Regime in India as a whole, but also against the administration of any particular ordinance; his steadfast refusal to admit that any departure has taken place from the policy the British Government themselves had accepted hitherto on this matter, are all cumulative indices of the radically changed policy of the British Government in this regard.

Search as one might, not a ray of hope will be discovered in the expressed terms of the Secretary of State's speech to justify the slightest hope of a relaxation of the present drastic regime of wholesale repression and complete denial of political rights to the Indian people. The action taken by the Government of India following upon that speech is but a corollary to this changed attitude, and so the Indian problem reveals not a gleam of hope to the most zealous searcher for such hope.

CHANGE OF POLICY.

Even if the Committee leave aside the tone of hostility adopted by the Secretary of State, the actual substance of his declaration of policy must be equally condemned, not only as denying the legitimate political ambitions of the Indian people, but as going back altogether on the accepted policy, repeatedly declared to be their aim by the successive British Governments and their spokesmen in India and in Britain. The change of policy now declared affects both the method of approach to the Indian question, and the final solution of the same. To take first the 'modus operandi' for effecting constitutional reforms in India, the Government of Lord Irwin had formally declared their acceptance of the conference method, in contrast with the method of super-imposition or dictation, by a momentous declaration made by the Viceroy on the 31st October 1929. Even before Lord Irwin's declaration, Lord Reading's Government had (in 1924) been moved by a formal resolution, passed in the Indian Legislative Assembly in February 1924 by an overwhelming majority, recommending to the Governor-General in Council.

"to take steps to have the Government of India Act revised with a view to establish full responsible Government in India —"(Assembly Debates, 1924, page 768.)

IGNORING INDIAN SENTIMENT.

The radical divergence of this method, as now announced, to be the considered policy of the British Government, from the one hitherto accepted and followed by common consent of both parties, does not require any elaborate pointing out. The points, however, must be clearly stated that whereas in the past whatever changes were to be made in the Indian constitution were to be a reflection of the greatest common measure of agreement on such matters between the parties and interests concerned therein, now the intention of the British Government seems to be to make only such changes which they,—and they alone,—deem necessary and expedient without the slightest regard to the Indian sentiment, on the subject.

WASTE OF TIME.

Secondly, the consultation with Indian public would either not take place at all in actually framing the constitutional proposals, or would take place in the form of evidence before the Parliamentary Committee. There the Indian witnesses would have no right to share in common deliberations, but only to put forward their opinion. Such a statement of opinion will not b necessarily binding upon the Parliamentary Committee; and will, as such, be for all practical purposes, a waste of time and energy for those Indians who may be found suitable for Government to invite before the Parliamentary Committee.

AS BUREAUCRACY'S MOUTHPIECES.

Incidentally, it may be mentioned that there is no indication as to how such Indians will be invited, if any are to be invited,—to appear in evidence before the Parliamentary Committee. The experience, however, of the last six months, read in conjunction with the tone in the latest declaration of policy, amply justifies the apprehension that if any such Indians are chosen to appear before the Parliamentary Committee, they will be carefully indoctrinated so as only to serve as mouthpieces of the British bureaucracy in India.

BRITISH GOVT.'S CREATURE.

Finally, the Parliamentary Bill emerging after the deliberations of the Joint Committee will be a creation exclusively of the British Government, and as such, in contravention of the policy hitherto accepted both in India and England as indicated above, and pursued in two sessions of the Round Table Conference, not to add the intervening negotiations between those sessions.

COMMONWEALTH HOPES SHATTERED.

The hopes of a united Commonwealth or Federation of Indian units of British Provinces and Indian States are for the moment, at any rate, completely shattered. There may be, the Committee are prepared to recognise, practical difficulties in the way of an immediate consummation of the idea of Federation; and, as such, the Committee may be ready to consider a temporary postponement of that consummation, pending the solution of certain practical problems of Federal constitution, finance or administration. But even so, the Committee can see no reason why, in the Parliamentary enactment reforming the Indian constitution, clauses cannot be inserted which would automatically admit of the Federation being formed, when the points at issue or the difficulties now encountered have been solved.

NO DIVISION OF BRITISH INDIA.

Granting for the sake of argument, that the inevitable delay in the solution would be unconscionable and that the inclusion of provisions for Federation in the forthcoming Bill for constitutional changes in India would render such a Bill needlessly cumbrous and complicated, there is no reason why British India should not be treated as a whole, as it has been hitherto. Until the Declaration of 31st October, 1929, all projects and promises of constitutional reforms in India have applied only to British India. The possibility of including the Indian States into a Commonwealth of India was welcomed by public sentiment in this country, when first it was made a practicable proposition by the declaration of Lord Irwin, and the correspondence between Sir John Simon and the Prime Minister on the subject. But that departure from the accepted policy of 70 years was not to be taken to exclude the fruition of Indian ambitions for constitutional reforms so far as British India as a whole was concerned. If the States were not ready to federate, or if there be any mechanical difficulties or complications in the way of such a Federation, neither at the Round Table Conference nor in the negotiations outside that Conference was any reason advanced why the promised introduction of Responsible Government in British India as a whole should be delayed any longer.

FULL RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

Indian public sentiment will, the Committee fear, not be satisfied, at this time of the day, with anything less than full Responsible Government for British India as a whole, including, of course, complete Self-Government or autonomy in the Provinces, consistent with the preservation and maintenance of the Unity of British India as a political entity.

ORDINANCE MENACE.

Incidentally, it may be observed that the Committee had hoped that when the full period of six months expired, the Ordinances would lapse, and would not be renewed thereafter. The spirit of the Government of India Act, 1919, is clearly against their continuance for a period longer than 6 months, as also against their renewal in any form whatsoever. The Secretary of State, however, apparently considers the emergency to continue still sufficiently to require the re-issue of the ordinances in a consolidated form; and accordingly the Viceroy has since issued such a consolidated ordinance. This action, however, has precluded the Indian Legislature from considering the necessity of any such measure, if it be really necessary in the opinion of the legislative authority in India. The Committee would not go into details of the changes made in the consolidated ordinance. But they cannot but repeat, what they have urged more than once in the past, that these ordinances have a most disastrous effect on trade and industry.

The Committee would accordingly press upon the authorities in India as well as in Great Britain that now that the object aimed at by Government when they originally issued the ordinances, seems, on their own evidence, to have been accomplished, the time has come when the Ordinances in any form should forthwith be discontinued, and opportunity be afforded for normal business to revive.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY FUTILE.

The introduction of Provincial Autonomy, which seems to be the only item in the nature of a concession in the declaration of Sir Samuel Hoare, will not satisfy political opinion in India of any shade or party, simply because Provincial autonomy by itself will be unavailing for accomplishing the real progress of the country so long as the Central Government of British India remains non-responsible to the people of India, and continues to be bureaucratic.

"UNDO THE MISCHIEF."

The Committee view the statement of policy made by the Secretary of State to be open to the gravest objection both in tone and in substance. They believe that it will meet with the strongest possible criticism and opposition from all shades of Indian political opinion; and so they hope that the powers-that-be will realise, while it is yet time for them to undo the mischief of this statement, and so retrace their steps so as to bring the policy of Government, and the measures taken in accordance therewith, to be more in conformity with the wishes of the Indian people.

SEAMEN AT VARIANCE

Alleged Assault And Hurt

BOMBAY Wednesday.

V. DeSouza, and Jasin Jacks two sea-faring men and members of the National Seamen's Union were charged to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court with causing hurt to Furtado also a member of the Union.

Mr. Spencer opening the case for the prosecution stated that the complainant while going up the staircase of the National Seamens' Union office was assaulted by the accused on June 3. The first accused gave him a blow with an iron bar, and the second accused then assaulted him the complainant went to the police station and lodged a complaint, and the accused were arrested.

The complainant wanted to see the Secretary of the Union on the day in question, and great excitement prevailed in the Union office. According to the complainant a fight was going on in the Union office when he went up the stairs.

"BORE AN OLD GRUDGE."

The complainant giving evidence stated that the first accused had a grudge against him for the last two years.

The complainant was then cross-examined by Mr. Pundit, the Defence Counsel.

RIDDLE OF SECTION 162 OF CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

(Continued From Pape 6.)

cial provisions of Sec. 162 of the Code of Criminal Procedure should override the general provisions of the Evidence Act in matters cognate to those dealt with in Sec. 162 unless expressly saved.

In section 162 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1882 a proviso was added that "nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of Sec. 27 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. This proviso was removed from section 162 as amended in in 1898.

No one will venture however to argue with any hope of success that Sec. 162 of the Criminal Procedure Code overrides the provisions as to confessions contained in section 24, 25 and 26 of the Indian Evidence Act, especially as Sec. 27 of that Act is now generally treated as overriding Sec. 162 of the Criminal Procedure Code. It is of the utmost importance therefore to state in the clearest terms, which provisions of the Indian Evidence Act 1872 will be overridden by that Section. This can be easily done if the attention of the framers of the amendment is directed specially to Sections 8, 9, 10, 17, to 27 both inclusive, Secs. 29, 30, 32, and 165 of the Indian Evidence Act.

AN URGENT NECESSITY.

And in this connection it is high time that the law on this subject prevailing in the city of Bombay should be brought into line with Sec. 162 Cr. P. C. as and when amended. By reason of Sec. 1 Cl. 2 of the Criminal Procedure Code, Chapter XIV of the Code does not apply to the police in the city of Bombay. Prior to the enactment of Bombay Act IV of 1902, Act XIII of 1856 and XLVIII of 1860 which amended act XIII of 1856, applied to the Police in the City of Bombay Act IV of 1902 which came in to operation in the year 1902. So far as the investigation by the police was concerned this act was framed on the lines of the Criminal Procedure Code of 1898. Sec 63 of Bombay Act IV of 1902 runs as follows:—

(1) "No statement made by any person to a police officer in the course of an investigation under this act shall, if taken down in writing be signed by the persons making it nor shall such writing be used as evidence.

Provided that, when any witness is called for the prosecution whose statement has been taken down in writing as aforesaid, the Court shall, on the request of the accused, refer to such writing and may then, if the court thinks it expedient in the interests of justice, direct that the accused be furnished with the copy thereof; and such statement may be used to impeach the credit of such witness in the manner provided by the Indian Evidence Act 1872."

It will be observed, that this was the state of the Law prior to the amendment of the Criminal P. Code in 1923.

PRESENT BOMBAY PRACTICE

The position in the City of Bombay at present is that a police officer can give 'oral' evidence of a statement made by a person in the course of an investigation although the writing itself cannot be used except for the purpose indicated in the proviso to clause (1) of the section (see Emp. v. Narayan 9 Bom. L. R. 798 and 16 Bom. L.R. 616). In the last mentioned of these cases it was held that the writing only is excluded from evidence but the right to prove any statement made to the police by oral evidence to corroborate the testimony of any witness is not taken away by the section. Whereas under the amended S. 162 of the Criminal Procedure Code it is obligatory on the Court on the request of the accused to refer to the writing and direct that the accused be furnished with a copy thereof unless the Court is of opinion that the statement is not relevant to the subject matter of inquiry or that its disclosure to the accused is not essential in the interests of Justice and is inexpedient in the public interest, under S. 63 of Bombay Act IV of 1902 discretion is given to the Court to direct that the accused be furnished with a copy only if it is expedient in the interests of Justice.

Further, the use of such statements made to the police whether oral or reduced to writing, is not strictly confined to the purpose of contradicting a witness called for the prosecution at the inquiry or trial as provided by S. 145 of the Indian Evidence Act. It will be seen therefore that in Bombay such statements can be used by the prosecution for contradicting a defence witness and also for the purpose of corroboration of a prosecution witness. It is astonishing that although 9 years have elapsed since the amendment of S. 162 of the Criminal Procedure Code nobody not even any of the numerous advocates who sit in the Bombay Legislative Council, has thought it his duty in the interest of justice to move an amendment of S. 63 of Bombay Act IV of 1902, so that the law in the City of Bombay would be brought into line with that prevailing in the rest of British India. It is high time that some one moved in the matter at the next sitting of the Legislative Council to get this anomaly removed.

APPEAL TO LAWYERS IN ASSEMBLY.

I have endeavoured to give this matter as much publicity as possible by sending this contribution to some of the leading newspapers in the country in the hope that it will catch the eye of some of the public spirited leading Advocates who now adorn the benches of the Legislative Assembly and evoke their interest in the subject, in order that Section 162 be amended at the earliest possible opportunity. The next Sessions of the Assembly is not far off and I believe that there is enough time to move the amendment. The Government themselves, would I am sure, be averse fr[illegible] to the ambiguities tion being remov[illegible] may differ as to the pr[illegible] the necessity for a piece of legislation but there can be a difference of opinion about enactment should be [illegible] from [illegible]ible.

ALLEGED FALSE EVIDENCE

Magistrate Dismisses Application For Holding Inquiry

"NO 'PRIMA FACIE' CASE"

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Arguments were heard to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay in the application made by Mr. Nathone Perry requesting the Court to hold an inquiry against Mr. Oscar Josephson for giving alleged false evidence in a case before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in 1928. The Chief Presidency Magistrate issued a notice against Mr. Oscar Josephson asking him to show cause why an inquiry should not be held into the allegations made against him.

Mr F S Talyarkhan with Mr. S Pandit appeared for the complainant while Mr. J D Davar with [illegible]uga appeared for the respondent.

ALLEGED FALSE EVIDENCE

Mr. Talyarkhan, arguing for the complainant stated there was a 'prima facie' case for an inquiry. The allegation against the respondent was that he gave false evidence while appearing as a witness in a case before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in 1928.

The respondent is alleged to have stated in his evidence that he received only four or five pictures, and about the same number of silver articles from the complainant when he left Calcutta. This statement, according to the counsel was false. The articles according to him were much more. [illegible]er articles alone ar[illegible]0. The respondent, [illegible]arkhan stated, had made this statement deliberately finding it to his advantage to make a false statement.

At this s[illegible]r. Daver raised a preliminary objection on the ground that the complainant could not stand as sanction for the prosecution had not been obtained either from the High Court or from the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

SANCTION NOT NECESSARY

Mr. Talyarkh[illegible] observed that he was surprised to hear that sanction was necessary in this case

Mr. Davar:—There is no need for surprise.

Mr. Talyarkhan [illegible]der the new code, no sanc[illegible]ssary.

Mr. Davar:—Really

Mr. Talyarkhan:—[illegible]really so.

The Magistrate [illegible] was not necessary.

Mr. Talyarkhan [illegible] stated that the co[illegible] would give evidence, w[illegible] be supported by mat[illegible] signed by the respondent.

UNSIGNED NOTICES

The Magis[illegible] called for the invoices [illegible]s shown. The Magistrate [illegible] remarked that there were no [illegible]s signed by the respondent.

Mr. Dava[illegible] the respondent stat[illegible] was one of a series [illegible] cases blackmail launched [illegible] the complainant against h[illegible] the allegations ma[illegible] complainant were absol[illegible]

Mr. Da[illegible] the complainant inter[illegible] while he was arguing, w[illegible] Magistrate directed the c[illegible] not to interrupt the c[illegible]

Mr. Davar pointed out that there was not even a scrap of paper to prove the complainant's allegations.

DISMISSED

The Magistrate held that there was no "prima-facie" case to hold an inquiry and therefore dismissed the application.

SAVING ON THE SERVICES

BRITAIN'S EXAMPLE

RUGBY, July 5.

The settlement reached on the consolidation of the pay of the Civil Service was announced in the House of Commons to-day.

The memorandum embodying the settlement states that Government adhere to the decision to terminate the system under which the Civil Service remuneration varies automatically with changes in the cost of the living figure and apply, instead, the principle of consolidated remuneration which will be subject to reconsideration in the light of any substantial changes upwards or downwards in the level of the remuneration outside the Civil Service, but having regard to the representations of the staff side of the National Council, the consolidation will be deferred until April 1, 1934.

In the meantime, the remuneration will continue to be assessed as at present, unless for six consecutive months during this period of stabilisation the cost of living figure is either below 35 or above 60.

In either of these events a general review of the question would be undertaken. The foregoing arrangements are subject at all stages to the over-riding consideration of the national financial position.—B.O.W.

FATHER ELWIN'S PASSPORT

No Guarantee Of Renewal

BOMBAY Wednesday.

The Director of Information, Bombay, states:—

The attention of Government has been drawn to a communication which has been published in the press that the Pass-port Officer to the Government of Bombay informed Father Elwin that the refusal to renew his pass-port beyond July 15th had no political significance and that on his arrival in London he would have no difficulty in obtaining a renewal of his pass-port for a period adequate for his return to India.

This statement is incorrect.

Father Elwin was merely informed that when his application for the renewal of his pass-port was before the Pass-port Officer, the circumstances in which he was granted an Empire-wide pass-port in 1925 by the Foreign Office, London appeared to the Pass-port Officer to be different now and that he therefore felt that he was not justified in renewing it as it stood for the full period applied for nor competent to modify the Foreign Office Empire wide endorsement to a limited endorsement. The Pass-port Officer had accordingly extended the pass-port for a period sufficient to cover Father Elwin's journey to England, thus leaving it to the Pass-port Control Authorities in London whom Father Elwin would have to satisfy when applying for the renewal of his pass-port to decide whether it should be extended as it stood, or with a limited endorsement or extend at all.

It was made clear to Father Elwin that even if his pass-port had been extended by the Pass-port Officer to the Government of Bombay for the full period of five years applied for there would have been nothing to prevent the pass-port itself being cancelled at any subsequent date before or after his departure from India.

As Father Elwin had not left India on the date originally intended, at his request, his pass-port was extended up to the end of July current.

INDIA VERSUS STAFFORDSHIRE

(Continued from page 1).

toss and opened with Gale and Crump. However Crump was dismissed early Naoomal holding him off Naidu after he had scored five runs while the 59-year-old Sidney Barnes who replaced him at the crease was caught by Kapadia off Jehangir Khan for eight.

Barnes had played against Indian tourists on their previous visit when he took 14 wickets for 29 runs.

Heath replaced Barnes but he was dismissed by a catch by Colah off Jehangir Khan after he had scored a single. Homer joined Gale and the pair remained unbeaten till lunch time when the score stood at 69 for three wickets. Gale was 40 and Homer 13.

From resumption after lunch Gale carried his score to 66 when he was bowled by Godambe. He hit seven fours. Homer was the next out caught by Naidu off Naoomal after scoring 34.

Mayer and Ellerker became associated at the wicket but the latter was bowled for a duck by Naoomal the same bowler claiming Mayer's wicket through a catch by Kapadia.

Lockett was the next man out being given leg before to Naoomal who thus secured his fourth wicket after lunch interval. At tea time Sedwick and Crofs were batting with 21 and 26 respectively while the total stood at 189 for eight wickets.

Scores:—

STAFFORDSHIRE—(1st Innings.)	
Gale, b Godambe	66
Homer, c Naidu, b Naoomal	34
Mayer, c Kapadia, b Naoomal	13
Ellerker, b Naoomal	0
Sedgwick, batting	21
Lockett, l.b.w. b Naoomal	5
Crofs, batting	26
Extras	0
Total for eight (at tea)	189

ORDINANCE RAJ IN MADRAS

Over 2000 Persons Jailed And Rs. 2036 Seized In Six Months

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE

OOTACAMUND, July 6.

An organised scheme to hold District Congress meetings in as many centres as possible, to advertise that the civil disobedience party are still prepared to carry on the war they have declared against the Government and to make it impossible for the Government to relax counter-measures which they have been forced to adopt was the noteworthy feature of the second half of June, says a Government communique issued to-day.

It adds that the meetings were projected in several districts but failed to materialise except in Madras city, Bhimavaram and Rajapalayam.

Wanton burning of letters in Post Office boxes in a few places to inconvenience the public was another feature of the fortnight under review.

OVER 2,000 IN JAIL.

Reviewing the working of the Ordinances during the last six months the communique says that the total number of convictions in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement from the beginning of January till the end of June were 2,374, of which 1,691 were under the ordinary law and 683 under the various Ordinances. Of these convictions only 13 were under the Unlawful Instigation Ordinance and the remainder under the Prevention of Molestation and Boycotting Ordinance.

Under the Unlawful Association Ordinance 29 buildings were seized but most of the permanent buildings had been returned to their owners on their giving undertakings that they would not be used again for civil disobedience purposes.

RS. 2,036 SEIZED.

Cash to the extent of Rs. 2,036 had been seized and confiscated, part of which had proved was intended for the hire of volunteers for picketing in Madras and elsewhere.

Section 63 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance had been little used, while proceedings had been instituted against four presses and six newspapers.

The communique concludes thate the extraordinary powers taeken by the Government under the new Ordinance are limited to the exigencies of the present situation and the extent of their application are entirely dependent on the future course of action which the Civil Disobedience party may choose to adopt.—A. P.

PILES
CURED IN 7 DAYS.
No operation, no internal medicine—only by the use of 7 pessaries of "PILESORINE" a sure cure is guaranteed Thousands have been cured. Send a Post Card for free literature.
AGUERINE DEPOT, KARACHI.

RAVAL CEMENT TILES
are made having reduced cement to liquid pull (grout) that is why they are Best and Strongest.
RAVAL & Co.,
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

L-e-a-d fashion own a LANCIA

BUY BEST CLOTH

For those who love

FANCY & DURABLE CLOTH of the most ELEGANT DESIGN & the FINEST QUALITY

LAL MILLS of Ahmedabad

manufactures QUALITY CLOTH of Excellent Texture, Attractive Patterns & Lovely colours from the finest yarns of counts upto 120s, suitable for all seasons & tastes.

Specialities:—

Fine Sarees & Dhoties, Mulls & Voiles; Superior Shirtings & Poplins.

Obtainable from:

Shah Mohanlal Chhotalal, Panch Kuwa, Kapad Bazar, AHMEDABAD.
Chainsukh Gambhirmal, 13, Noormal Lohia Lane, CALCUTTA.
Devisahai Hukamchand, Katra Ahluvalia, Amritsar.
Shivlalji Atmaram, Laxmi Market, DELHI,
Messrs. C. Patwa & Co., BEZWADA.

Apply for samples & rates to:—

The Manager, Sales Department, LAL MILLS, AHMEDABAD.

DR. B. N. DESAI, L.M.S. Hydrocel Specialist
(Vadifalia, Surat)
Without Operation
Cures Radically (with one injection)
HYDROCELE
At One Sitting
IN BOMBAY
from 1st to 6th every Month
In SIRDAR GRIHA (HOTEL) Crawford Market
For inquiry or details with certs. send 3 as. Stamps

Zig Zag
CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers
Zig-Zag
GIVES A FRESH SMOKE AND SPELLS ECONOMY

WANT TO BE HAPPY and INDEPENDENT AT AGE 60?

The INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD. WILL HELP YOU DO THAT

IT IS A PURELY INDIAN CO. and offers

ALL THE LATEST ADVANTAGES at MODERATE COST

For full particulars write to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers,
Jehangir Wadia Building.
Fort, BOMBAY.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI
A WONDERFUL TONIC RESTORATIVE.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry of this country, but it is greatly patronised by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per Tin containing 40 Pills: Rs. Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.
Rajkot (Kathiawar).

Stock by Messrs. KEMP & CO. LTD., BOMBAY.

YOU
CAN BECOME A
MASTER OF ENGLISH

by taking up in spare moments the world-renowned Grenville Kleiser Correspondence Course.

Write for full particulars to:—
The Tutorial Institute, Delhi, 33.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

Ad-interim Dividend Of 10 Per Cent. p. a.

The net profit of the Bank of Baroda Ltd., for the half year ended 30th June 1932, subject to audit, including the sum of Rs 50,701-3-4 brought forward amounts to Rs. 2,50,762-4-3.

The Directors have resolved to declare an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. free of income-tax on the paid-up capital, which will absorb Rs. 1,50,000 and to carry the balance of Rs. 1,10,762-4-3 to next account.

"MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS"

BUTCHER'S KNIFE APPLIED BOTH TO THE LEAN AND FAT

(BY "A LAWYER")

Will you, with your usual impartial public spirit, kindly open your columns on behalf of the innocent Candidates for the Matriculation Examination who are of late years, being subjected to ever increasing impediments and obstructions in passing their examination, as distinguished from a searching test, no matter how severe? The result declared a few weeks ago has surpassed any previous record in the history of the University of Bombay in slaughtering these innocent Candidates among whom were many brilliant students.

Till late although large members competed for the said Examination, the true function and purpose of an Examination, viz., an impartial and reasonable test, were only kept in view and the success of the candidates at this Examination was properly left as a case of "Survival of the fittest". This created a keen and healthy competition but of late some men raised an outcry that these successful candidates are being overstocked at the Colleges. This outcry seems to have found great sympathy with the authorities and thus many unheard-of difficulties are being thrown in the way of the aspirant however bright. The poor candidates patiently bore all this in the hope that, after all, merit will have its ascendancy. But this year the butcher's knife has been applied to the lean and fat alike by the declaration of only 37½ per cent. as passed.

ONLY IN BOMBAY.

I have got personal knowledge of many instances in which Candidates have been declared unsuccessful merely because they are short of only one mark in any single subject, in spite of the fact that they have obtained many more than passing marks in all other remaining subjects. The authorities are requested to consider such kind of border line cases specially in view of the fact that this year the result is very cutting viz. 37½ per cent. It is only the University of Bombay at whose hands these poor Candidates can seek redress, but though very earnest appeals were made by them against this unjustifiable and high-handed attitude adopted by the authorities they have not received any sympathy or hearing so far.

If the Colleges are overstocked it is not by these mechanical and unfair means that the stocks can be reduced. It would be far more just and fair both to the authorities and the Candidates to let the natural Law of survival of the fittest to take its course instead of preventing bright new blood to come into the Colleges by unduly harsh means.

HEART-BREAKING RESULTS.

The results of the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University declared some weeks ago were nearly 65 per cent. Compared with this result, the results declared by the Bombay University this year are heart-breaking when we see unsuccessful Candidates and especially those who fail by one mark in one subject only, plunging into extreme grief and disappointment which no words can describe. All their hopes and plans have been rudely shattered in the face of the fact that some of them are tossed out only for want of one mark.

A CLEAR ILLUSTRATION.

I can give you a clear illustration of this so-called "fruitless toil." This year one Candidate whom I personally know has been pluked in the Matriculation Examination. From the marks furnished by the University, it transpired that this Candidate fails only by one mark in the English paper. Could any disappointment be greater than this? It is really very difficut to comprehend the mentality of the Examiners who decide upon giving one mark less than the minimum required to be obtained by a Candidate in a paper like English where no fixed or definite standard can be expected from a candidate nor ascertained by the Examiners and where different candidates express their different views in correct grammatical expressions.

Indeed it is a great misfortune and sheer bad luck that a candidate having been qualified in all subjects of the examination should be left behind merely for one mark and that too in one subject only, after straining every nerve in the effort to pass the examination. In these days of merciless competition the spirit of fair trial seems to be almost buried out of sight.

ROOT OF THE EVIL.

The root of the evil lies in the system of examination. Unfortunately it is a well-known fact that the Indian Examiner, unlike the European, aims more at making a show of his own knowledge, little realising that once he was himself a candidate, than at testing whether a candidate is fit to pass his examination, irrespective of all other considerations. The bitterest resentment and complaints are made against this injustice to poor candidates and it is time that a strong public voice must be raised by the parents of such ill-fated candidates against this highly objectionable system of examination.

WHERE REMEDY LIES.

The remedy lies in the appointment of referees for border line cases from the responsible and respectable educated men of the University assisted if necessaray by some eminent members of the Senate. This will naturally remove the constant complaint and will also remove the poor candidates from the trammels of the whims of the examiners at times.

In the circumstances I have to request the authorities to consider these unfortunate cases and declare them successful by giving one or two marks grace as the case may require because they are the victims of such whims of the examiners.

New Hope For British Industry

COLLOIDAL FUEL STANDS TEST

LONDON, July 5.

First class combustion;
Retension of stability;
No difficulty in pumping and
Absence of ash deposit:

These are some of the important factors recently ascertained in the tests of the new colloidal fuel used by the Cunard liner "Scythia."

"I am highly satisfied with the new fuel," declared Mr. Arthur Perrins, the combustion engineer of the Cunard Company, "it is cheaper than oil and can be made, handled and burned in the ordinary fuel oil equipment of a ship. It should be possible to change over to or from colloidal fuel at a moment's notice. It should be possible to install at the cost of a quarter million sterling a plant which will produce enough fuel to supply the whole of the shipping sailing from the United Kingdom.

The crucial test was that the oil fuel seaters and burners were there was no sticky mass of slag clear after the experiment; also left in the furnaces."—Reuter.

DOUBTFUL PREDICTIONS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—During recent months you have published occasional forecasts of coming events made by some astrologer's. I have however hardly ever come across any statement as to how many of these forecasts have been falsified. As the memory of recent events is quite fresh in the minds of people, it is only necessary for me to quote relevant parts of the forecasts in order to prove their futility.

Pandit Shankar Shastri writes from Haveri, Dharwar, to give his view of the conjunction of Saturn and Mars which will take place at 2-30 p.m. on January 11th. The effects of this conjunction, he says are evil in all respects. His Majesty the King Emperor's health will be affected. The death of a person in the Royal House is indicated. The Queen also will suffer owing to troubles in the Royal family. The Prince of Wales will undertake a journey in the course of which his health will suffer." "This ordinance will be in force till about the 8th February". "As regards the future of the R.T.C., it may be predicted that due to Mahatma Gandhis' efforts there will be Hindu-Muslim unity within a short period and an unanimous demand on the part of India as a whole will be placed before the next meeting of the R.T.C. Mahatma Gandhi will be a more important figure than he is in the coming meeting of the R.T.C."

—published on December 18, 1931.

A second series of predictions were published by the same astrologer on the 4th February 1932. I take the following from it:—

"There has been unrest in India since December last as already predicted by me and it will be followed by peace after May 1932".....'But I say there must be peace from June 26 as Jupiter will enter Leo then.".....

"Mercury will appear on the eastern horizon on March 23, which may lead to a settlement between the Government and the people, leading to the release of political prisoners, including Mahatmaji. But there must be complete peace before June 26 in India."

A third series of predictions were published by, again, the same bold gentleman from which I take the following:—(Bombay "Chronicle", May 23rd 1932)

"After his release, as last year, he (i.e. Mahatma Gandhi) will again go to the R.T.C. in November or December next."....."Mahatma Gandhi will be released within 6 or 7 days of June 26 and he will again attend another R.T.C. in London."

Not one of the above predictions has come true and the great Pandit goes on publishing the flights of his imagination, undaunted by anything. I do not think any further comment is necessary.—Yours, etc

D. D. KARVE

Fergusson College, Poona, July 3.

ARE YOU NOT TIRED?

Hearing the tales after tales OF Bluffers, Calcutta Tailors and So-called Experts?

ARE THE PEOPLE SO BLIND

That They Purchase Old Rain Coats As New?

NO

But They Purchase Japanese Waterproofs In The Name Of Swadeshi

WHY ENCOURAGE THOSE

Who Sell Foreign Articles As Swadeshi.

REMEMBER

That There Is Not A Single Rubberoid Waterproof Factory Anywhere As Yet In India.

Buy our German and Austrian Waterproofs the Best and Cheapest in India

OUR GUARANTEE

If any of our Waterproofs found defective in seams and brought to our Head Office within a week from the date of sale with our Cash Memos, we shall tape the same free of charge.

India's Premier House K. C. MARROTT For New Waterproofs

Suppliers to the Govt., Railways, Municipalities & the Indian States.

Head Office:—185-187, Hornby Road, Fort,

Local Branches:— 8-9, Asoka Building, Princess Street, Sitaram Building, Near Crawford Market, G. S. Mhaskar, Girgaum, Kandewadinaka. } BOMBAY.

Poona City Branch:—179, BUDHWARA, KARVE BUILDING,

Tooth decay is a menace to health!
PEBECO TOOTH PASTE
PEBECO TOOTH PASTE
PEBECO TOOTH PASTE
Protect your teeth with 'PEBECO'

PUNJAB GOVT. SECRETARY DEAD

SIMLA, July 6.

Mr. E L Crawford, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Punjab Government died at four o'clock this morning in Walker Hospital from heart failure. Mr. Crawford was in hospital only for two days. The funeral takes place this afternoon.

The Punjab Secretariat was closed to-day as a mark of respect to the deceased.—A.P.

INDIAN TEXTILE PAGE.

NDIAN COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

PRODUCTION DURING MARCH

atistics of cotton eaving in Indian rch, 1932, publish- rtment of Com- nce and Statistics ows:—

the spinning and Indian cotton mills in is briefly summarised:

h, Febry., March, 932. 1932. 1931. 1,000lbs. 1,000lbs. 445 80,955 74,062

567 56,760 50,151 ity of yarn spun th under review million lbs. and oods to 59 million with 74 million ., respectively, in month of the r an increase of e case of both oods.

months, Septem- 1932, i.e., from the cotton year y of yarn spun million lbs. and s to 406 million st 504 and lbs., respect- corresponding eding year.

S SPINNING & RESULTS.

months, April, 1931 the quantities pro- million lbs. of yarn os. of woven ures are compared in the statement below below with those for the preceding two years:—

	Twelves months, April to March.		
	1931-32	1930-31	1929-30
	(1,000lbs.	1,000lbs.	1,000lbs.
Yarn spun	966,407	867,279	833,560
Woven goods manufactured	672,257	599,358	562,237

The exports of Indian yarn by sea from British India to foreign countries during the twelve months April 1931, to March 1932 were 22 million lbs., as compared with 23 million lbs. and 25 million lbs., in 1930-31 and 1929-30 respectively.

The quantity of coarse, medium, and fine yarns produced in Indian mills is compared below with the quantity imported by sea from foreign countries during March, and the twelve months April to March, 1930-31 and 1931-32. The production of coarse yarn (Nos. 1 to 25) in the month of March, 1932, was 66 million lbs., and the imports of the same counts were 55,000 lbs. only; the production of medium counts (Nos. 26 to 40) was 18 million lbs., and of fine counts (above No. 40) 2,833,000 lbs., as against 495,000 lbs. and 622,000 lbs. respectively of imported yarn of the same counts.

	For the month of March			
	1932.		1931.	
	Production.	Imports.	Production.	Imports.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Nos. 1 to 25	65,649	55	57,107	37
Nos. 26 to 40	17,543	495	13,914	1,380
Above No. 40	2,833	622	2,633	509

	Twelve months, April to March			
	1931-32.		1930-31.	
	Production.	Imports.	Production.	Imports.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Nos. 1 to 25	748,028	535	680,033	706
Nos. 26 to 40	179,141	14,831	153,082	14,982
Above No. 40	34,002	5,252	27,311	4,273

The production of Indian weaving mills consists chiefly of the descriptions of goods stated below with the quantity (in thousands of pounds and their equivalents in yards):—

	For the month of March			
	1932.		1931.	
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 yds.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 yds.
Grey and bleached piece-goods	16,496	75,012	13,432	61,463
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	3,702	13,891	3,030	11,394
Dhotis	15,127	77,563	13,122	64,173
Chadars	1,181	3,404	989	4,005
Khadi, Dungri or Khaddar	3,635	9,070	3,356	10,004
Coloured piece-goods	12,774	66,266	10,864	54,173

	Twelve months, April to March.			
	1932-31		1930-31	
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 yds.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 yds.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—Shirtings and long-cloth:—	176,251	790,905	141,317	642,223
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings:—	42,505	154,408	32,300	121,900
Dhutis:—	188,314	964,540	164,281	831,405
Chadars:—	21,165	55,726	20,932	53,952
Khadi, Dungri or Khaddar:—	41,571	119,501	60,219	175,213
Coloured piece-goods:—	133,621	673,757	117,518	557,643

The following statement compares the production of piecegoods woven in Indian mills with the imports of such goods from foreign countries:—

	Month of March.			
	1932.		1931.	
	Production.	Imports.	Production.	Imports.
	1,000yds.	1,000yds.	1,000yds.	1,000
Grey and bleached piece-goods:—	205,012	49,075	172,090	50,018
Coloured piece-goods:—	63,266	23,974	54,178	17,312

	Twelve months, April to March			
	1931-32.		1930-31.	
	Production.	Imports.	Production.	Imports.
	1,000yds.	1,000yds.	1,000yds.	1,000
Grey and bleached piece-goods:—	2,311,104	529,032	2,003,490	636,681
Coloured piece-goods:—	678,787	223,243	557,643	245,772

WATCH FOR THIS LABEL

BUY
Indian
CLOTH
THIS LABEL IS A WARRANTY THAT THE CLOTH IS MADE FROM INDIAN YARN WITH INDIAN LABOUR BY AN INDIAN COMPANY.
Look for this mark

WATCH FOR THIS LABEL

Indian Raw Materials
Indian Labour
Indian Capital
ARE
THE FOUNDATIONS
ON WHICH
The Bombay Cotton Mill Industry
IS BUILT AND WORKS.
Why Buy a Yard of Foreign Cloth?
WHEN
BOMBAY MILLS GIVE
Excellent Quality at Reasonable Rates.

...bald Chemnitz, Germany.

Leading Continental Manufacturers of Latest Type.

TEXTILE MACHINERY

FOR:
BLEACHING, DYEING, FINISHING, MERCERISING, PRINTING, CALENDERING — of — COTTON, WOOLLEN, SILK, ART SILK, JUTE, etc. GOODS

as supplied for the last 40 years to the Leading Mills in Ahmedabad, Bombay, Sholapur and Calcutta Districts

Manufacturers Representative: G. HEIDEL, Esqr.
Head Quarters: GRAND HOTEL, AHMEDABAD.

AGENTS:—
POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & CO., Bombay-Ahmedabad
INDIAN UNIVERSAL COMMERCIAL CO., Indore,
L. T. PINTO & SON, Karachi,
H. DONNE, 31, Pipe Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

THE
Gaekwar Mills Ltd.

BILIMORA.

Best Manufacturers of Fine Cloths, such as

Dhotis,
Mullmulls,
Sarees,
Long Cloth
and
Shirtings.

Managing Agents.
M. MEHTA & Co
Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

MYSTICS AND MYSTICISM OF PERSIA

Pathway Of The Soul

(From A Correspondent)

"Mystics and Mysticism of Persia" was the theme of an interesting lecture recently delivered by Dr. Jal Dastur C Pavry, at the Anand Vihar Hall under the auspices of the Buddha Society. A brief resume of the lecture is given below:—

Persia has always been the land of poetry, and the Sufi note of veiled allegory and masked symbolism is a dominant chord in much of its verse. To appreciate the spirit of Persian poesy's very being, one must understand the fundamental elements of its harmony, its emblematic nature, the delicate interchange of sign and thing signified, subtle play of disguised meanings, esoteric allusions, phraseology with hidden implications that were understood of the elect, and all the refined spiritualization of physical and material images.

The beginnings of Persian mysticism may possibly be as old as Zoroaster, and may be faintly traced in his Gathas in the tendency to express abstract concepts in concrete form. From the beginning of time, in fact an ideal tinge ran through the textual fabric of the Persian being. It was this strand, blending in harmony with the later mystic coloring, that was destined ultimately to be woven into the vesture donned by the Persian poets. The thread had not been lost; it was simply respun with others in the poetic raiment of after-times.

UNDER THE SHADOW OF ISLAM

Persian mysticism came into existence, grew up, and flourished under the shadow of Islam. But with Muslim the general conception of God was not such as to encourage the growth of these scattered germs of mysticism In any case in which monotheism has been attained by an assertion of God's existence as a separate and practically finite personality over against the world of nature and man, communion with him in the sense of realizing his indwelling presence must be more difficult than it is where he has been thought of in a more inclusive and monistic way. In fact, it is fair to raise the question whether such an anthropomorphic monotheism would be likely ever to become mystical unless violently affected from without by some alien stimulus.

The most vital stimulus to mystical development in Islam appears to have come from Christianity; nor is this, indeed, unnatural. In spite of the hostility which from an early date existed between the two faiths, there was nevertheless a real sympathy inherent in the logic of the situation which all the efforts of bigots could not destroy, but which acted with a silent yet invincible power upon the finer souls in each camp.

SUFISM

The earliest stage of Sufism was not the speculative. The example of the Christian monks and hermits who withdrew to the desert for solitary devotion had been long familiar to the Arabs who occassionally imitated it even in pre-Islamic times. In the late seventh and early eighth centuries a widespread movement of an ascetic and quietistic nature began within the orthodox community. The devotees adopted a dress of Suf or wool like that of their Christian predecessors, whence the term Sufi was derived. The dominating motive with these people was fear of Allah and the day of judgment. But before long fear changed to love.

Not only is Sufism thus transformed into a plenty of burning love; a metaphysical element also soon enters. The desire for ontological knowledge is awakened, a desire that once roused can never sleep. Philosophy and theosophy mingle with devotion in an "amor intellectualis Dei" known to the great mystical thinkers in every age. All this seems to be due, in great measure, to the influence of Christian theology upon intelligent Muslims.

Throughout this complicated process of evolution the Sufis remained nominally Muhammadans, and the influence of the orthodox faith was inevitably great. It is not easy to escape from inherited ideas. Thus, however transformed, their religion always retained a multitude of elements characteristic of the movement whose name it bears. Sufism has always remained externally a Muhammadan mysticism.

NEO-PLATONIC PHILOSOPHY

Christian theology was permeated by Neo-Platonic philosophy, and Christian mysticism was generated by contact with the same source. Much of the mysticism which passed eastward through Christian channels was, therefore, Neo-Platonic mysticism.

Persia was the home of Sufism and Manichaeism, while Gnosticism like Neo-Platonism, represented rather the influence of Zoroastrianism in the Hellenistic world; so that we should naturally expect the traces of Manichaeism to be more marked in Sufi through and practice than those of Gnosticism. Furthermore, Manichaeism was an organised faith, while Gnosticism was a mere name for certain schools of Theosophy and philosophy. As a matter of fact, however, the influence of Manichaeism upon Sufism appear to have been very slight. It may have encouraged the practice of asceticism, but as the mystical feeling increased in Sufism the ascetic fervour began to decrease. The tendency to return to dualism among certain Sufis of the Ishraqi school may be the result of Manichaean influence or of Zoroastrian or of both.

HOW ZOROASTRIANISM AFFECTED SUFISM.

Anyone who has studied Zoroastrian theology must be well aware of the metaphysical ability therein displayed. It would seem needful, then, to admit that Zoroastrianism played an important part in training the Persian mind, and thus ripening the fruit that was later to fall. The Religion of Zoroaster affected Sufism both directly and indirectly. The tendency of Sufi thinkers to conceive of God as light, the references to the garden and the waters so frequently in Sufi poetry, as any student of Jalau'ddin will remember, all tell of the same force at work.

The paragon of Persian mystic poets in the twelfth century was Attar; in the thirteenth it was Rumi. These two mystics overtop all the rest, even Jami in the early fifteenth century.

In closing the subject of his lecture, the speaker quoted a few lines from the masterpiece of Farid ad-Din Attar, entitled the "Bird-Parliament," a composition that gives an allegorical portrayal of the longing of the human soul for union with the Divine.

SVADESHI CLOTH

FROM
Indian Yarns

Manufactured by
THE CENTRAL INDIA SPG., WVG. & MFG. CO.'S "EMPRESS MILLS", NAGPUR,
THE SVADESHI MILLS, BOMBAY,
THE AHMEDABAD ADVANCE MILLS AHMEDABAD,
THE TATA MILLS, BOMBAY.

All Descriptions of Cloth

Plain and Fancy, Grey, Bleached and Dyed,
Coarse and Fine
AT MILL PRICES

Retail Shop in Bombay:

Kalkadevi Road, near Princess Street.
The above Companies' Goods are also available
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
At Prices Fixed By The Mills At:

Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Akola, Amritsar, Bangalore, Barsi, Bezwada, Bilaspur, Bombay, Burhanpur, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Chalbassa, Coimbatore, Delhi, Hubli, Jubbulpore, Karachi, Madras, Muzaffarpur, Nasik, Nagpur, Poona, Patna, Raipur, Ranchi, Rangoon, Sambalpur, Secunderabad, Shimoga, Sholapur and Wardha.

TATA SONS, LTD. Agents.

A NEW SLOGAN!

Buy Indian-

Buy the BEST of Indian.

ALWAYS FROM

THE PRALHAD MILLS LTD.

Managing Agents: PARTAPGIR NARSINGIRJI & CO.,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Selling Agents:—HIMATGIR PARTAPGIRJI & CO.,
Champa Galli, Bombay No. 2.

"As Others See Us" Competition

"As Others See Us"
COMPETITION COUPON

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

First Prize Rs. 1,200

For All Correct or Nearest Solution

2nd PRIZE Rs. 200 3rd PRIZE Rs. 100

AND

FORTY CONSOLATION PRIZES

Here is a novel, and, at the same time, interesting and instructive competition.

The sixteen expressions illustrated are common to everyone of us, and form a brief yet comprehensive lesson in the study of Physiognomy. From the expression that a face wears, it is not difficult for a keen observer to trace the thoughts that operate on the facial muscles, and thereby arrive at a close index of a person's hidden mind.

All you have to do is to study the pictures carefully, then try and study your fellow men and women, and last but not least, study yourself before a looking glass and try to react to the feelings that each of the incentives given in the clues, inspire you to. If you do this studiously, not only will you stand a fair chance of winning a substantial prize, but you will also acquire a useful knowledge of the practice of thought reading.

This competition is not as difficult as it may appear at first sight. You have only SIXTEEN pictures to solve. The majority of these will present no difficulty. You will therefore have only a few to concentrate on.

We will be agreeably surprised if an ALL CORRECT solution is received. It may just happen that a competitor getting only half the pictures right may secure the first prize. It gives everyone a chance of pulling off one of the three big prizes without division.

Here are the sixteen clues to the above pictures:—

LAUGHTER, FATIGUE, AGONY, INNOCENCE, SORROW, CONTENTMENT, HORROR, BASHFULNESS, CONCENTRATION, EXPECTANCY, ANXIETY, DOUBT, HUMOUR, FEAR, HAPPINESS, ANGER.

Rules

2. What you have to do is to fill in, in the spaces provided below each picture the one to which you think the expression belongs.
3. Only the WORDS as given in the Clues are to be used.
4. After you have filled in all the CLUES, write your name and full address clearly in the coupon given below. Then cut out the Coupon and your solution and enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN "QUARTER-ANNA" or "HALF-ANNA" STAMPS AS ENTRANCE-FEE.
5. Address your entries to:

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
"AS OTHERS SEE US" COMPETITION,
POST BOX NO. 706, Bombay.

Local residents may, if they choose, enclose 8-ANNAS in COIN instead of STAMPS and hand in their entries at the Competition Counter in the Offices of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" and the "BOMBAY SAMACHAR," and obtain receipt for the same.

6. Alterations corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition, and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.
8. All entries must be received not later than the last post on *7th July 1932.*
9. In case of ties, the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor. Provided a separate Coupon Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
11. No competitor can win more than one prize.
12. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
13. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."

A SOVIET PLAYER ENTERS HOLLYWOOD

(Continued from page 3.)

Academy, where promising youngsters are given an opportunity to learn the art of Soviet directors. She worked under Inkijinoff. Perhaps you remember him as both star and director of the much-discussed Soviet picture, "Storm Over Asia." This continued for three years. At eighteen Anna Sten was a matured, experienced actress skilled in the technique of the Soviet stage and screen. She set her face toward Moscow, the Mecca of Russian art.

Again she found favour with Stanislavsky, and became a member of one of his lesser repertory companies, in which she played various roles in theatrical productions of such Continental favorites as Pirandello Ibsen, Maeterlinck ant the rest. The girl is grounded in the classic traditions. Cindrella films or plays don't go well in Russia.

Lashed by ambition, the girl secured a test from the Sovkino film companies, and was packed off, eventually, to the Crimea to play a minor role in one of the lesser productions. Anna reported for work with all her possessions. Every shawl, sweater, jacket, petticoat enswathed her beautiful body. She looked like an animated beer keg—a sort of "bautiful Marie, the human mountain," from a circus sideshow. But she kept fairly warm in the zero weather, and when the director finally saw her denuded of the voluminous wrappings, he altered his first impression.

Each step Anna took proved to be a step in the right direction—forward. The Crimean engagement resulted in the girl's winning admittance to the Moscow studios bearing the strange Slavic name, "Meschaprom." This was an important change, although it didn't seem so during the months Anna appeared in one, and then another, picture of varying merit and success.

Suddenly, however, triumph! Director Feodor Ossip made "The Yellow Ticket" in film-form. Anna was its star. Hers were the shots 'seen5 round the world. Not only did the picture bring recognition to star and director, but to the Soviet itself, and the artists of the Sovkino sent Anna to Berlin where Russian pictures were to be made with the superior equipment of the Germans.

Just as Anna knows no English now, she did not speak any German then. When plans were changed, and the Soviet abandoned its idea, she was cast opposite Fritz Kortner in a Teutonic production of "Karamazov." With remarkable facility, Anna learned to "sprech Deutsch." The film's success was tremendous in a dozen world capitals, including New York.

Then the remarkable girl crammed French for two weeks and made a Latin version of the story! German, by the way, is what she speaks now, except when in the company of Lewis Milestone or others of the film colony who converse in her native Russian. Anna has a gift for languages, which she doesn't minimize and which gives her needed confidence. When your cynical reporter ventured to ask how in so-and-so she expected to play in American talkies with no knowledge of the language, she smiled with matter of fact frankness that she planned to learn English as she has French and German. Her assurance imparts faith—and hope—that she will.

So, finally, she received Soviet permission to go with the great German Company, Ufa, for which she made "Tempest" and "Trapeze" and thence to Hollywood and United Artists. And, there's a chance for the lovely Anna to step front and centre. She doesn't resemble Garbo, no—yet there is a little Marlene Dietrich, Pola Negri, the late Lya de Putti, and, oddly enough, Marion Marsh. So far as background is concerned, she has the edge on all of them. And if "The Yellow Ticket," "Karamazov," "Tempest" and "Trapeze" may be considered a criterion, she can spot 'em big and little casino and come close to winning the game.

Anna is scarcely an emotional type. Rather, does she impress you as being phlegmatic. But that's only until the gray eyes turn to that electric blue. Then you sense that she's the well-trained Russian intellectual type, and who can 'turn on the heat' or remain frigid as she wills. Her voice is melodious. But it, too, seemes subject to her command, for its tone may change from the world wearines of disillusionment to the gray chatter of a sheltered girlhood.

She diplomatically declines to name her favourites among the American movie stars. When asked, she answers 'Miakey Mouse'—and she almost winks when she says it. As a matter of fact, it seems that our heroes and heroreritly familiar to her. They have their own favourites abroad—Jannings, Kortner, Veidt and the rest. Not forgetting Anna Sten.

The Vilma Banks, Pola Negris and all that glamourous group, are a step before her in the march of time. She has heard of them—yes. But she doesn't know them. It seems that her contract with Jannings and Veidt was most professional. Wonder what Emil and Conard might have told her about Hollywood and "the great adventure," if she had asked them? Perhaps she did. If so, she's not telling.

She has great determination, mighty ambition, and will power that is apparent in the set of her chin. She has strength of character. And she has intelligence. With these attributes, plus that natural beauty, her Continental charm, the thorough schooling in her art, and the talent she has inherited and developed—there are auguries in her favour. Yet —Hollywood has a way of lily-gilding that turns pure gold to shining dross.

Anyway, here's luck to Anna Sten, and Herr Franke, and to Anna's little dog, "Drushka the 'little friend' who missed the 'Europa,' because he ran away at sailing time to 'keep a rendezvous' as Anna will tell you. May they all be happy in Hollywood, and may the new Cinderella find its gems of purest ray serene—and not paste from the V and X.

CRESCENT HOSPITAL REPORT.

The Resident Medical Officer of the Crescent Free Emergncy Hospital writes:—

Sixteen cases were received today out of which three were detained for treatment.

One of them was found unconscious under the Grant Road Bridge. He has not yet regained consciousness.

The telephone number of the Hospital is 25587.

SHAFEE DAUDI SUPPORTS HASRAT MOHANI

Protest Against 'Autocratic' Postponement Of Muslim Conference

PATNA, July 5.

The following statement has been issued by Maulana Shafee Daudi M.L.A.:—"I have just read with great relief the news that Maulana Hasrat Mohani while protesting against the postponement of the meeting of the Executive Board has announced in a public meeting at Allahabad the formation of an opposition block within the All-India Muslim Conference. This, I believe, is the only right course to adopt. We should not break away from the only representative organisation of Mussalmans, but should stick together and try to convert the majority to our own views. In this particular case I have no doubt that the majority of the members of the Executive Board are opposed to this autocratic way of postponement. The course which the Maulana has adopted is bound to change the whole aspect of the public life of Mussalmans of India. Now it is for the opposition to send a requisition to Sir Mohammad Iqbal, chairman of the conference, for holding the meeting of the Executive Board at an early date."—A. P.

"BREACH OF SOLEMN PLEDGES"

Deccan Sabha On Hoare's Speech

POONA, July 5.

The present situation formed the subject of consideration by the Council of Deccan Sabha last night, when opinion was recorded that the change in the Round Table Conference procedure announced by the Secretary of State, Sir Samuel Hoare amounted to the complete abandonement of the Conference methods, replacing as it did, the Indo-British partnership on equal terms in the constitution-making by mere consultation with Indians.

The Sabha protested strongly against this breach of solemn pledges given on behalf of the British Government by the Premier, that the conference method would be continued to the end, and urged the Government to revert to the former procedure of arriving at agreements on which legislation was to be passed. The Sabha also entered an emphatic protest against the Government's decision to continue the Ordinance Regime, as in its opinion the time had arrived when the Government should give up special powers and create an atmosphere favourable to the settlement of the constitutional question by an agreement between England and India. The Sabha's protest has been cabled to the Premier and the Secretary of State, Sir Samuel Hoare, and has also been wired to the Viceroy.—A. P.

One Missing Hindu

Any information regarding the whereabouts of the following missing man will be received with thanks, and should be sent to the Hindu Sahayak Samiti, c/o Arya Samaj, Bombay, Kakadwadi, Girgaum Back Road.

1. Mahadeo Laxman Patil, (aged 32), of Delisle Road.

Missing Hindus

BOMBAY, July 5.

Anxious enquiries are mare by the friends and relatives of the following persons who are reported to be missing during the riot. Any information about their whereabouts may be given to the Hindu Relief Committee, Halai Bhatia Mahajan Wadi:—

Jayram Bajee Alekar (35), Vishnu Kashinath Dhoble, Bhavanishanker Hiralal (20), Parabhudas (36), Savlaram Yeshwant (22).

12 RUBBER STAMPS

Paid, Copied, Urgent, Bookpost, Duplicate, Cancelled, Filed, Refused, Stamped, Order No., Original and Registered for Rs. 1/10 post free. Very useful for Banks and Offices. RUBBER STAMPS of ALL DESIGNS ARE MADE TO ORDER:

GENUINE RUBBER STAMP Manufacturing Co,
133, Canning St. Calcutta

EW YORK COTTON QUIET ON REALISING

all-Street Weak And Weather Clearing

MARKET PREPARING TO RECEIVE ACREAGE BUREAU REPORT

BOMBAY, July 6.

e New York Cotton futures ket early advanced on Tues- on reports of unfavourable her but later reacted on rea- and weakness of Wall- t.

ices opened at about the est level of the day at a rise points. The opening im- ement was influenced by re- s of unfavourable but weak- of Wallstreet induced profit- g and prices declined 12 ts from the highest level. r on in the last hour there a small recovery and the et closed at a decline of one wo points. Spot cotton pri- losed unchanged at 5.95c.

he Liverpool cotton futures rket was quiet but steady and ed at a rise of one point. t cotton prices closed unchan- at 5.75c.

he Liverpol cotton futures rket opened at a rise of 4 nts on strong Alexandria ad- s and also on reports of more s in the cotton belt which the market steady and ht out straddle selling Later market developed reactionary and prices lost ground on t-taking and hedge selling. ppointing New York advices ed prices to close at day's lo- level sentiment was adverse- fluenced by signs of clearing her in the cotton belt and Alexandria advices will lack ncouraging Lausanne news. market closed barely steady decline of 12 to 13 points. lling American spot cotton s declined 4 points to 4.80d. e weakness displayed by rican cotton had adverse ef- on Indian and Egyptian cot- rings. East Indian cotton es closed at a decline of 12 ts and Egyptian cotton op-

PPROXIMATE STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

Bombay, July 6.

w York Liverpool:—Oct. 295; 287.

mbay—Liverpool: — Broach g.—Liverpool July (Expected) 23¼ at Exchange 1/6.

mbay — Liverpool:— Broach ay—Liverpool May (expected) 15½ at Exchange 1/6

mbay—New York: — Broach y (185)—New York May) Rs. 16½ at 3.54¼ Cross Rate.

declined 11 to 12 points.

e Alexandria cotton futures ket opened firm but later on t-taking depressed prices. ls closed at a rise of 6 points Upper lost 5 points.

e market is preparing to re- the Agricultural Bureau re- on acreage under cotton cul- ion in the United States of ica. This report will be is- on 8th July at 11 a.m. ashington and will be recei- here at about 9.35 p.m. on ame day.

neral expectations of the under cotton cultivation ge at a reduction of 7 per Last year there was a to reduce the acreage 25 to r cent. but when the gene- vel of commodity prices is rmally low there can be no n for a drastic decrease. e is no commodity which will better price than cotton.

e acreage is always depend- n the price level of cotton. e is a mathematical calcula- which goes to prove that nder cotton cultivation va- cording to the extent of variation from a normal cotton growers found that prices ruling during last ber, and January were 10 per cent. below the e price based on sup- d demand equation. Thus ave reduced cotton acreage ct 7 per cent. as anticipa- y cotton firms. There is tual counting of acres under in every village and place reports are collected from us sources and finally the re- s arrived after averaging It is also an ssible task to take s of cotton area every year s a reasonable guide, the ate are given out to give idea about the prospects of

der such circumstances the report will give a figure of on which all calculations eld will be based the figure next Friday will not be On the 8th September er report will be issued ing the area abandoned since July 1st and a further estimate of acreage abondoned will be issued on Thursday the 8th December 1932.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York October Highest 5.95 (opening) oowest 5.86 (2-1 p.m.)

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

9-34 a.m.: Light to moderate rainfall in the Eastern belt and Central belt.

8-53 p.m.: New York:—Firmness in view of growing confidence.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 5.

July	5.77—.01
October	5.91—.01
December	6.05
January 1933	6.12—.02
March 1933	6.28—.01
May 1933	6.43—.01
Middling Spot	5.95

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 5.

July	5.77+.01
October	5.90+.01
Middling Spot	5.75

NEW YORK.

New York, July 5.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpooll at closing time):—

July	5.77
October	5.89
January	6.09

New York, Noon Call:—

October	5.91
January	6.11

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 5.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	4,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	14,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 5.

	10-10 a.m.	To-day's Closing Quotations
July 1932	4.57	4.44—.13
August 1932	...	4.42—.11
September 1932	...	4.42—.12
October 1932	4.55	4.42—.12
November 1932	...	4.43—.12
December 1932	...	4.46—.12
January 1933	4.61	4.48—.12
February 1933	...	4.51—.12
March 1933	4.63	4.54—.12
April 1933	...	4.56—.12
May 1933	...	4.58—.13
June 1933	...	4.60—.13
July 1933	...	4.63—.13
Middling Spot	...	4.30—.04

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 5.

Sakellaridis July	6.38
October	6.61
November	6.66
December	6.71
January 1933	6.77
March 1933	6.83
May 1933	6.89
F.G.F. Spot	6.79

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 5

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.34
Fine (Good Staple)	4.46
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.58
C.P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.97
Superfine (No 1 Staple)	5.12
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.27
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.77
Fully Good	3.87
Fine	3.97
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	3.87
Fine	3.97
Superfine	4.07

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 5.

Interest Day to Day Loans 5/8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 7/8 per cent.

Banks Bills, 3 months 1-51/65 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 1-31/32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 2-1/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 2-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 5.

T T London on Berlin	14.99-1/2
T T London on Amsterdam	2.79-3/3
T T London on Brussels	25.51
T T London on Madrid	43.40
T T London on Milan	69.46
T T London on Berne	16.29
T T London on Paris	99.31
T T London on Prague	119.53
T T London on New York (Closing Rate)	3.54-7/8

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 5.

Linseed Oil naked, London cwt: August sellers 13/3.

Linseed Oil naked, London cwt: September sellers 13/6.

Bombay Cotton

INCREASED SELLING

Reports Of Rains

Bombay, July 6.

In spite of steadier New York advices, the local forward cotton market ruled easy on increased selling pressure.

The market was expected to open at Rs. 185 for Broach A./M. delivery and yesterday business in Broach A./M. delivery was done at Indore and Ahmedabad cotton markets at Rs. 189/.

Reports of good soaking rains over cotton districts and unfavourable news from Lausanne influenced long liquidation and some short selling.

Broach A./M. opened at Rs. 183/8 and declined to Rs. 181/8 on increased selling. At this level there was some short covering and prices rallied to Rs. 182/ while Broach J./A. changed hands at Rs. 167/8.

The technical condition of the local market is weak as recently there was increased short covering. There is no demand from mills as well as from export houses. The financial situation of the Central Europe is serious and entirely depends upon the outcome of the Lausanne Conference. Weakness in Yen will restrict demand for Indian Cotton from Japan and present prices are still dear compared with other growths. Beneficial rains are reported from many cotton producing districts and present there seems no chance for any reduction in the cotton acreage in this country.

Liveroool market was due to open at a rise of 2 points but it pened steady at a rise of 3 points. Sterling Dollar cross rate was steady at 3.55½ which weakened Liverpool and was quoted one point above previous close. Our market ruled quiet but a limited turnover of business and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J-A Rs. 188
Broach A-M Rs. 183
Oomra Rs. 164/8
Bengal July Rs. 143/8
Bengal D-J Rs. 150

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, July 6.

	To-day	Total
Broach J-A	1,000	5,300

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 6.

July 130.40 plus 0.40
October 134.70 plus 0.20
January 138.90 plus 0.20

COTTON TEJIMANDI.

Bombay, July 6.

Tejimandi premium on Broach A-M 1933 delivery is Rs. 39 per candy.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, July 6.

	Sup	Fine	F	G	Good
M G Bengal U P & MG Rajputana	152	148	144	140	
MG Panjab	150	146	142	138	
M G Oomra No. 3	161	157	153	...	
M G Oomra No. 1	172	168	164	.....	
M G Oomra No. 2	166	162	153	.....	
M G Broach No. 2	174	171	167	163	
M G Punjab-American	184	181	177	173	
M G Surat	226	223	219	215	

READY COTTON SALES.

July 6.

117 A Damodar Timbaroad	163
300 A Damodar Itola	167
103 A Damodar Shegaon	157½
100 Sapurji Bharoocha Khurja	128
57 Sapurji Bharoocha Veraval	147
60 Japan T & Co Satona	154
100 Japan T Co Dhuri 20 off	
100 Viram Ludha Venchhia	146
72 Viram Ladha Jamjodhpur	149
51 Colaba Land Gadag	189
100 Toyo Foddar Mill Wadhwan	177
100 K Damji Mudi Road	178½
100 Currimbhai Khurja 140	1/2
230 Dawn Mill Anjangaon	164
99 A Damodar Khamgaon	160

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 6.

Bengal Superfine	155
Bengal Fine	150
Bengal F G	145
Sindh-Punjab Fine	150
Sindh-Punjab F G	145
Wardha-Hingt Fine	170
Nagpur Savner Fine	170
Yeotmal Fine	165
Arvi Fine	165
Ellichpur Fine	163
Amraoti Fine	162
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	162
Mulkapur Fine	160
Khandesh Fine	160
Muthia F G	155
Jalna/Sailu F G	160
Burwah Sanavad F G	160
Ujjain/Shujaulpur FG	162
Broach F G	170
Punjab/American	185
Punjab/American mix	170
Cambodia	230
Miraj/Sangli	185
Compta Good	195
Jinja	245
Busoga	255
Kampala	265

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 5.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton:— No offers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull ton:— July/Aug. sellers £12/0/0.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent: July/Aug sellers £10/10/0.

KRUPP

STAINLESS STEELS, HIGH SPEED STEELS, | TOOL STEELS, CONSTRUCTION STEELS,

are superior in quality and reliability

LARGE STOCKS ARE MAINTAINED IN BOMBAY;

Enquiries are Solicited

KRUPP INDIAN TRADING CO., LTD.

P. O. BOX 660, BOMBAY. (Head Office) (INCORPORATED IN GERMANY). P. O. BOX 2163, CALCUTTA. (Branch Office)

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 6.

B C Rate T T 1/5 31/32
B C Rate D D 1/5 31/32.

LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1/6 1-32 July.
Banks selling D D 1/6 1/32.
Banks selling T T 1/6 August.
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32.
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Mail.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 August.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/8 September.

NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 378.
Banks selling T T 377.
Banks buying T T 372.

PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 675.
Banks buying D D 695.

AMSTERDAM:
Banks selling D D 66.

JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 105.
Banks buying 60 days 106.

HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 85 3/4.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 110 1/2.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 155 3/8.

JAVA:
Banks selling D D 66 5/8.

CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 3.55 5th inst
Shanghai/London 1/7 5/8 6th inst
Japan/London 1/6 5/8 5th inst.
London/Paris 90.35 5th inst.
London/Belgium 25.50 5th inst.
London/Switzerland 18.25 5th inst.
London/Italy 69.40 5th inst.
London/Berlin 15.00 5th inst.
London/Holland 8.79 5th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.50 5th inst.
London/New York 3.54 3/4 5th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:— Firm

Gold £5/16/0 4th inst; £5/16/5 5th inst.

Silver London Ready 16 5/8 4th inst; 16 5/8 5th inst.

Silver London Forward 16 11/16 4th inst.; 16 11/16 5th inst.

Silver New York Ready Closed 4th inst; 26 3/8 5th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 1 3/32 per cent 4th inst.; 1 3/32 per cent 5th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 1 7/16 per cent 4th inst.; 1 7/16 per cent 5th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 1/2 per cent. 3 Mos 3 per cent., 6 Mos 3 per cent.

Tone:—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

BOMBAY, July 6.

TAXABLES.

	Rs.
3-1/2 p.c. G. P. Notes	63-9
4 p.c. 1931/36 Conv.	94-0
4-1/2 p.c. 1960/70 Loan	75-0
4 p.c. 1934/37 Loans	93-0
4-1/2 p.c. 1929/47 Loan	95-0
4-1/2 p.c. 1934 Bonds	98-12
4-1/2 p.c. 1955/60 Loan	84-0
5 p.c. 1939/44 Loan	95-4
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds	98/3
6 p.c. 1933/36 Bonds	101-0
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 T. Bonds	103-0
5-1/2 p.c. 1930/40 Loan	100-4

TAX-FREE.

	Rs.
5 p.c. 1945/55 Loans	103-4
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds	100-12
6 p.c. 1932 Bonds	100-10
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 B.D.L.	105-2

STATE LOANS.

	Rs.
5-1/2 p.c. 1938 Mysore	102-8
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	101-3

CORPORATION LOANS (Taxable.)

	Rs
4 p.c. E.P.T. 1974	72-8
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	71-4
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959	86-
6 p.c. A. Deb. 1954	101-
6 p.c. K. P. T. 1956	100-4
6-1/2 p.c. B.I.T. 1937	102-8

LINSEED.

London, July 5.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton: July/Aug. nominal £9/8/9.

Linseed La Plata C.I.F. Hull ton: July sellers £7/17/6.

Linseed Bombay (London) ton: July sellers nominal £10/5/0.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 5.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot:—Sellers 1-7/8.

The STANDARD OF COMPARISON

Agents C. MACDONALD & Co. BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Gold And Silver

HEAVY SELLING

Bombay, July 6.

There was heavy selling pressure in the local silver market. Unfavourable Lausanne news induced heavy liquidation and bear operators were also selling freely. Shanghai T. T. on London opened to-day at 1.7 5/8 and closed at the same rate.

In the local market Ashad delivery was expected to open at Rs. 55/2 but it opened easy at Rs. 55/- and declined to Rs. 54/6. Shravan delivery was expected to open at Rs. 55/12 but it opened quiet and gave way to Rs. 55/14. Ready Silver at the opening was reported to have changed hands at Rs. 54/14 but later on there being no demand prices declined to Rs. 54/2. Gold is quiet but steady.

Bar Silver Ready	54	2	0
Ashad Delivery	54	6	0
Shravan Delivery	54	14	0
Bar Gold Ready	28	12	0

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 5.

Silver:—Market closed steady.

Spot	16-5/8
Forward	16-11/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 5.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. ... £5-16-5

Currency Department Accounts

The following abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department is supplied by the Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay:—

(In thousands of Rs.)

Notes in circulation	1,70,85,48
Coin and Bullion in India	
Silver Coin	1,01,30,10
Gold Bullion	10,77,94
Silver Bullion	10,57,97
Securities (purchase price in India	43,18,73

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 5.

	£
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	12-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Reg.	198
P & O Banking Corporation (nominal)	6
Funding Loan 4 per cent	107
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	96-7/8
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	48
Indian Stock 5 per cent Sterling Loan	89
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	80-1/2
Indian Stock 4½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100-1/4
Consols 2½ per cent	72-7/8
War Loan 5 per cent	101-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	105-1/2

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Garside's Estimate

Mr. Garside's estimates of acres under cotton cultivation in the United States of America on July 1st is 37,864,000 and condition estimate of the growing crop is 75.3 per cent.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, July 5.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes:—
July sellers 24/9.
Barletta Russo per 64 lb. Cargoes
July sellers 24/9.
Wheat South Australian Parcels Afloat paid 23/3.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels:—
No offers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, July 5.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 C & F Calcutta July/Aug. per cwt. 7/9.
C and F Bombay:—
July/Aug. per cwt. 7/9-1/2.
C and F Karachi:—
July/Aug. per cwt. 7/9-1/2.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F P Bales—
Receipts to date 5-7-32 1931-32 9389000 1930-31 8838000
Receipts yesterday 5-7-32 1931-32 4000 1930-31 4000
Exports to date 5-7-32 1931-32 8431000 1930-31 6897000
Stock at Ports 1-7-32 1931-32 3577000 1930-31 2991000
Stock at Interior Towns 1-7-32 1931-32 1430000 1930-31 878000
Stock at Liverpool 1-7-32 1931-32 810000 1930-31 1026000
Visible Supply 1-7-32 1931-32 7052000 1930-31 5630000
Quantity in Sight 1-7-32 1931-32 14517000 1930-31 13032000
Quantity out of Sight 1-7-32 1931-32 13353000 1930-31 10420000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 6.

	Cwts.
Wheat	3,831
Linseed	1,597
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	93
Gingellyseed	835
Groundnuts	2,356
Castorseed	271
Rice	2,053
Myrabollams	165
Cottonseed	859
Mowraseed	275
Gram	1,431
Joowar	245
Barley	537
Bajree	766
	Tons.
Coal	320

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS. July 6th.
Goldenfels Hill, Hamburg.
Ormara, Clave, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES. July 7th.
Comorin Lyndon, Sydney.
Vita, Beytaugh, Busrah.

LOADING July 6th.
Steamer Dara for Jeddah.
Steamer Rizwari for Jeddah.
Steamer Burdwan for Busrah.
Steamer Comorin for Sydney.
Steamer Baroda for Kobe.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Comorin.—The P and O S N Coy's English mail steamer Comorin is expected to arrive here to-day at about 4 p.m. from London with the outward mails of the 23rd ultimo a general cargo and 112 passengers and hence she will sail on the same day for Sydney, etc.

S.S. Goldenfels.—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Goldenfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S.S. Ormara.—The B I S N Coy's steamer Ormara arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S.S. Vita.—The B I S N Coy's steamer Vita, will sail to-day for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

SNUB TO PRUSSIA

Leipzig Court Upholds Central Authorities

BERLIN, July 5.

Government have won a second victory over the Prussian authorities by the decision of the Supreme Court of Leipzig supporting the Government's ruling for suppression of the "Volkszeitung" for three days.

The Supreme Court similarly upheld the Government on July 1, regarding the suppression of the "Vorwaerts."

Herr Severing, the Prussian Minister of the Interior, refused to comply with the request of the Central authorities to order the suspension of the newspapers "The Vorwaerts" and "The Volkszeitung" for five days. The Minister of the Reich then appealed to the Supreme Court of Leipzig.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
11

REGD. NO. B. 1063

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1932

JUPITER
GENERAL
Is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
12

NO QUARTER TO GERMANY

Lausanne Deadlock: Herriot's "No"

AMAZING CHANGE OF ATTITUDE AFTER RETURN FROM PARIS

LONDON, July 5.

M. Herriot's attitude since his return from Paris is jeopardising the fate of the Reparations Conference and has amazed the Conference circles.

Towards the end of the day very intensive discussions were held, in which Mr. MacDonald was the central figure, and these discussions showed signs of strain.

UNYIELDING

It is stated that M. Herriot at the last moment not only refused to yield an inch, but even receded from his earlier standpoint. It is understood that he refused to discuss the Germans' political conditions and also declined to discuss the War Guilt Clause in the Peace Treaty.

Finally, he asserted that if the Conference did not satisfy the French claims, the Young Plan must continue.

GERMAN CREDITS ABROAD

LONDON, July 5.

Some progress is recorded in a communique relating to the negotiations in London between the German delegates and the Creditor Representatives to deal with the so-called standstill agreement.

A communique states that in order to give German economy the benefits of the general cheapening of money, the creditor delegates have agreed to recommend to the respective countries a lower schedule of the rates applicable to the German credits.

Satisfactory progress is being made under the terms of the previous agreements for the conversion of short-term indebtedness into long-term investments.

The communique notes that the debts concerned will be reduced 10 per cent. by the normal repayments by the end of the year.—Reuter's Special.

51 CONVICTED AT BANDRA

Maharashtra Conference Echo

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Out of the 121 persons arrested on Sunday, July 3, as a sequel to the holding of the "Maharashtra Conference" at Ghatkopar, Mr. D.N. Wandrekar was sentenced on Monday by the Bandra City Magistrate to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine, or in default 6 months more, and a lady 'delegate' to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine, or in default one month more.

On Tuesday 49 persons including the President, Mrs. Krishnabai Phadke, were placed before the same Magistrate and all of them were sentenced to 6 months rigorous imprisonment, some with fines ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 200. The President was fined Rs. 200, or in default 2 months more and was placed in "B" Class. Another gentleman of Ghatkopar was fined Rs. 150 or in default six weeks more.

Out of the seven women arrested two have been convicted, two were released on Monday night, at 10 p.m. and remaining three are detained in the Ghatkopar lock-up.

It is understood that all the other have been released unconditionally.

BENARES ARRESTS

Ex-M. L. C. Sentenced

BENARES, July 5.

Mr. Yaknarain Upadhyaya was to-day sentenced to three months' imprisonment and fine of Rs. 50/ in default to undtrgo one month's further imprisonment under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and placed in "A" class. Mr. Upadhyaya was formerly a member of the Legislative Council.—A. P.

GANDHI DAY

HYDERABAD, (Sind), July 5.

Two volunteers were arrested last evening at a public meeting on Azad Maidan, held in connection with Gandhi Day. Three others were also arrested but subsequently released.

The "Daily Matrabhumi" came out yesterday after the expiry of the notice but will stop publication from to-morrow as the District Magistrate has served a fresh notice, extending the period.—A. P.

VOLUNTEERS PULL RAILWAY CHAIN

BENARES, July 5.

Reports of stoppage of railway trains by volunteers by the pulling of emergency chains have been received here from three places in the district. At one place two volunteers were arrested while at the other two places no arrest was made.

Altogether twentyseven persons were arrested in Benares City yesterday in connection with different activities in pursuance of the Congress programme.—A. P.

UNTIL FURTHER ORDERS

SHOLAPUR, July 5.

By a notice previously served on him under Section 4 of the emergency Powers Ordinance, Mr. R. S. Rajwade, editor of a local vernacular weekly which is now defunct, was required to report himself at the police station every day. This notice was to remain in force till July 3. By another notice he has now been informed that the previous notice shall remain in force until further orders.—A. P.

SKULL SHATTERED BY LIGHTNING

Aerial Accident During Storm

VIENNA, July 5.

While Professor Ferdinand Dientstl was sitting with earphones at a wireless experimenting apparatus during a violent thunderstorm, a lightning struck the aerial, flashed through the circuit and shattered the Professor's skull.

A tailor, threading a sewing machine next door, was bowled over and seriously injured by the same flash.

A traveller in the woods had an arm torn off.—Reuter's Special.

Radium Deposits

LONDON, July 5.

Rugby.—The recently discovered pitch-blend radium ore deposits of the Great Bear Lake in North-west Canada, are being actively developed according to a statement in the House of Commons made by the Dominions Secretary.—B.O.W.

ATLANTIC FLIGHT

HARBOUR GRACE, July 5.

The airmen, Mattern and Griffin have taken off on a flight to Ireland.—Reuter.

WELSH FUSILIERS

RECEIVED BY THE KING

LONDON, July 5.

Headed by the regimental mascot of a white goat with long white horns and four pioneers carrying the traditional Adze and pickaxe, officers and men of the First Battalion of the Welsh Fusiliers were received by the King at Buckingham Palace after 18 years of continuous foreign service.—Reuter's Special.

FALSE EVIDENCE

Head Constable Gets One Day's Jail And Fine

BENARES, (By Mail)

Rai Sahab Shambhoo Nath convicted Luxman Singh, a head constable, Nazir Khan and Hingoo on the charge of giving false evtdence in a law-court and sentenced each of them to one day's imprisonment.

In addition to imprisonment, the head constable was fined Rs. 20/ and Nazir Khan and Hingoo Rs. 50/ each.—A.P.

HOME SOIL FOR EXILE'S FUNERAL

LISBON, July 5.

Five hundred Oporto monarchists may proceed to London with a quantity of Portuguese soil to sprinkle on ex-King Manoel's coffin at the funeral. In the meantime a number of prominent persons are urging the President to allow the remains to be brought to Portugal, accompanied by Manoel's consort and his mother, Queen Amelie.—Reuter.

SENTENCED TO DEATH

BENARES, July 5.

The Sessions Judge of Benares yesterday sentenced Mannu and Rajoo to death and five other persons to transportation for life on a charge of having committed a dacoity in the house of Katwaroo a resident of Jawatapur village looted ornaments and beaten the inmates of the House, leading to the death of Katwaroo.—A. P.

NEW REGIME IN SIAM

RANGOON, July 6.

The following telegram has been received by the Consul for Siam as Rangoon from Prince Devawongs Varodaya, Minister for Foreign affairs, Siam, dated June 299:—

His Majesty has accepted a new constitution. In consequence the Government of Siam has been changed to a constitutional monarchy. This constitution was proclaimed on June 27 and is in force from that date. Full details will be made public as soon as possible.—A. P.

CHEAP MARKETS EASY RENTS

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN BOMBAY

WAY TO DECREASE HAWKER NUISANCE

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation will be held on Monday July 11, at 3 p. m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration among others, of the following notices of motions:—

Mr. Shivdas C. Thakkar:—That the attention of the municipal Commissioner be drawn to the inadequacy of the tramway service on the different routes in the city, due probably to the insufficiency of the number of cars, and he be requested to report as to what action he has taken or he proposes to take to enforce the powers vested in him under the Deed of Concession, so that a sufficient number of cars are maintained by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, for public use."

A TENDER CORM

Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz. That the Schools Committee be requested to report whether it is a fact that at the instance of Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar, Chairman of the Schools Committee, the secretary of the Schools Committee, issued a tender form to Moulvi Fatehmahomed, Head Master of the Anjuman-i-Islam High School, Sandhurst Road Branch, after the time for submitting tenders had expired and the tenders were opened and the rates known too Mr. Dimtimkar.

Mr. R. A. Gole:—That with reference to the question of the disposal of the second boiler out of the two boilers, purchased for use in connection with the Tansa Completion Works, and one out of which was disposed of at the meeting of the Corporation held on Aprli 25, the Corporation are of opinion that the second boiler be presented to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee:—That the Corporation have learnt with regret of the sad death at Medina, on June 29, of Haji Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani, who, as a member of the Corporation for seven years and as a member of the Schools Committee for four years, rendered valuable services to the city.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY

Mr. Ramji Bharmal..—That the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, be requested to provide a few boxes for the receipt of complaints, suggestions, etc., from the public with reference to the tramways and electric service in the city at the various centres opened by them for the collection of bills.

Dr. Accacio G. Viegas:—That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report as to whether any amendments of the Municipal Act are necessary for preventing the importation into the city of toddy from the suburbs and other outside places, and if so, he be requested to submit the necessary draft amendments for the approval of the Corporation.

PETTY TRADERS

Mr. K. H. Goregaokar:—That in view of the fact, that the number of vendors of petty goods is increasing rapidly in the city, and of the fact, that their existence has got to be tolerated in the interests of the general public by issuing to them licenses to squat at definite places in public streets and footpaths, as licensed hawkers, but inasmuch as this practice is irksome to the hygienic and aesthetic state of the city and to combat against this nuisance it is necessary to make early and suitable accomodation in the city which would absorb such licensees, the Corporation are of opinion that the Commissiner, in consultation with the Markets and Gardens Committee. do report to the Corporation whether it is possible to minimise this growing and alarming nuisance by constructing cheap and small markets with easy rents suitable for such hawkers on municipal lands wherever available in the city, and by encouraging the construction of such markets by private individuals by relaxing the present municipal laws and making the necessary amendment in the Municipal Act in that behalf if necessary.

WORLD'S WATER SPEED RECORD

Mishap To "Miss England" III

LONDON, July 5.

The first trial of the £40,000 craft, "Miss England the Third" with which Kay Don hopes to win back the world's water speed record from America, was held at Loch Lomond.

Kay Don opened half-throttle and the boat was doing sixty when a pleasure steamer approached. Don immediately eased up but the boat struck the steamer's wash and violently bumped and dipped.

Even when the swell subsided he was unable to test her over the measured mile.

Experts declared that either the swell was greater than it seemed or the weight was not evenly distributed.

MANCHURIA CUSTOMS REVENUE

Powers' Anxiety To Secure Their Loans

RUGBY, July 5.

Replying to a question regarding the Dairen Customs, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Captain, Eden, said in the House of Commons to-day after the dismissal of the Japanese Commissioner of Customs for refusing to permit revenue to Shanghai, the Japanese staff resigned and handed over the Dairen Customs to Manchukuo (the new puppet State of Manchuria). Through the intermediary of the Japanese and the British Legations, the Chinese authorities had been informed of the terms of the arrangement providing for the Manchurian quota for the foreign obligations secured on the Chinese Customs Revenues and for the maintenance of the integrity of the Customs Administration, to which the Manchurian authorities might be persuaded to agree.

It was still uncertain what attitude the Chinese Government would adopt.

Captain Eden added that the British Government would continue to work for the security of the loans and the integrity of the Customs Service by such means as were proper in the circumstances.—B.O.W.

Prince Of Wales

LONDON, July 6.

The Prince of Wales, who was indisposed owing to a chill, has resumed his engagements. He was present at a dinner of the Sixth Rajputana Rifles last evening.—Reuter.

Health Of C. P.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, July 5.

The following note has been issued by the Public Health Department Central Provinces:—

The total mortality from epidemic diseases reported during the week ending Saturday the 25th June, 1932, was 23 against 17 in the preceding week.

39 cases and 12 deaths from Cholera were reported from Bhandara district during the week. Small-pox contributed 7 attacks with 10 deaths during the week against 84 attacks with 15 deaths in the preceding week. The disease decreased in all the previously infected districts except Jubbulpore and Bilapur.

One fatal case of Diphtheria was reported from Bilaspur town. Active measures are beinv taken in all the infected areas.

MR. DWIGHT DAVIS

Mr. Dwight Davis, who was in London four months ago is returning from America and will be present at the final stages of the Davis Cup in Paris.

The former American War Secretary will be the delegate of the United States Lawn Tennis Association at the annual Davis Cup meeting which is to be held during the championships.

The second delegate will be Mr. Lawrence Baker, of the Cheevy Chase Club, Washington who has often played on the Presidential court, which Mr. Roosevelt laid down at the Capitol.

Crop Of Riot Trials

HUNDRED ACCUSED IN COURT

Many Remanded To Police Custody ?

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Fazloo Nizam and eighteen others both Hindus and Muslims arrested during the course of last month by the C.I.D. (Crime Branch) in connection with the looting of a Marwari's shop on Sandhurst Road and removal of property worth Rs. 33,150, were produced to-day before Mr. Oscar Brown Special Magistrate, Mazagaon. The C.I.D. applied for remand of the accused into jail custody.

During the course of the investigations the police have recovered property worth Rs. 2,500 and are on the lock-out for a few more accused, who are absconding.

The police also believe that the first two accused are concerned with the murder of one Salim on March 29, during the dock labourers strike. Three others, besides those produced to-day in court were remanded on Tuesday to police custody till July 19. Six of the above are on bail.

The magistrate remanded all of them to jail custody till July 19.

RIOTING AND MURDER.

Samiulla alias Babu Bengali, arrested by the C.I.D. (Crime Branch) in connection with rioting and a murder on Frere Road in the beginning of June were remanded to jail custody till July 20.

Pratapsingh Kaloo, arrested in connection with rioting and the murder of a Moghul named Hazi Raza during the recent riots was remanded to police custody till July 20.

A Mahomedan, arrested by the Dongri police yesterday was remanded to police custody till July 20.

In their application, the police stated that on Tuesday at about 11-30 one Chapsey Dewa was stabbed by a Mahomedan on the Mahomedali Road. The accused was seen at that time ruuning along Masjid Bunder Road. The police suspecting him to be the assailant of the Hindu, arrested him.

BAILED OUT.

Seven Hindus and two Muslims, arrested by the Maharbavdi Police yesterday at Kumbharwada. Bhandari Street and Falkland Road in connection with the stone-throwing, were ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 250 cash with two sureties.

Forty-three Hindus arrested by the Maharbavdi Police on July 2, 3 and 4 in that area in connection with the recent riots were remanded to jail custody till July 19.

Five Muslims and three Hindus arrested by the Princess Street Police yesterday for persistently throwing stones at funeral processions were remanded to jail custody till July 19.

Subrammania Shanmukhachari and five other Hindus, arrested yesterday by the Nagpada Police. were placed before the Magistrate and remanded to police custody till July 19.

FIRING BY POLICE.

In their application, the police stated that there was persistent stone-throwing at each other by members of both the communities yesterday morning in the 2nd Lane Kamathipura. Sergeant Green, who went on the spot, warned them not to indulge in stone-throwing. When stone-throwing continued in spite of the warnnig the police officer fired a few shots from his revolver and arrested the above accused.

Shanker Yassu and four other Hindus arrested yesterday evening at Suparibaug, were ordered to be released on bail by the Magistrate.

HEAVY SURETY.

The police stated that a Mahomedan was assaulted yesterday noon in Chorgully at Suparibaug. The police, who came on the spot a little later, arrested the above accused. The Magistrate ordered Shanker Yassu and three others to be released on a bail of Rs. 200 with two sureties of like amount. The fifth accused, Jamnadas Ghirdharlal, was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 2,500 with two sureties.

"INDIGNITY TO HUMAN CORPSE"

Accused Gets 6 Months Rigorous

Abdul Raheman Ismail was convicted by Mr. Oscar Brown and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment for "offering indignity to a human corpse."

The prosecution case was that Sergeant Burton, of the Princess Street Police Station, was escorting a Hindu funeral procession on July 3, at 5 p.m. to Sonapur on Queen's Road. When the procession passed the Sonapur Galli and was entering Sonapur through a small door, showers of stones came on the procession from the Muslim burial grounds. The members of the procession grew panicky and the police officer asked the processionists to get into the old Muslim burial ground just to save trouble. Meanwhile the police officer had marked the accused standing at the gate with stones in his hand. The officer was with the procession and could not arrest the accused as he had to escort the procession safely.

WATCHFUL SERGEANT.

After a while the procession entered Sonapur without trouble. The police officer, however, came back to the Muslim burial grounds immediately after leaving the procession and saw the accused still standing at the main gates with stones in his hands. The officer arrested him and the accused, who had a clasp knife in his hand threw it inside the burial grounds. The police officer also saw about three hundred Muslims inside the Muslim Sonapur, but none of them had stones in their hands.

The police had charged the accused with contravening the police Commissioner's order against the carriyng of lethal weapons, but the Magistrate charged him with Section 297, I.P.C., and convicted him as above, for offering indignity to a human corpse.

STONE THROWING

In the afternoon two cases of stoning were reported, but they were of minor nature. At Parsi Gully two Muslims were stoned, while one Muslim was stoned at Princess Street. All of them escaped without being hurt and reported the matter to the police who kept special "bandobust" at the places complained of.

Inspector Shaikh Hussain of Bholwada Police Station placed this morning before Mr. N.T. Jangalwala, at Dadar Police Court, Gunaji Keshav, Govind Govardhan and nine others in connection with the desecration of the Saika Takia Masjid at Polbavdi on Monday night. They were remanded till July 14.

Mandvi Post Office Closed Down

The Presidency Postmaster writes:—

Owing to the disturbances in the Mandvi area the Mandvi sub-office has been closed from today until further notice.

The delivery that was hitherto made by this office (Bombay No. 3) will, in future, be made at the window of the General Post Office on proper identification. The box-holders of the Mandvi post office are advised to bring their tickets to avoid disappointment.

British Reply To De Valera

LONDON, July 5.

The British reply to President de Valera will be despatched tomorrow. The Cabinet has decided that it shall re-affirm British attitude as outlined by Mr. Thomas yesterday, with special insistence on Empire Arbitral Tribunal.—Reuter.

Edited by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE (Asst. Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.